Board of Trade Journal

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUN 9 1965
PERIODICAL READING ROOM

Volume 188, No. 3557 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 21 May 1965

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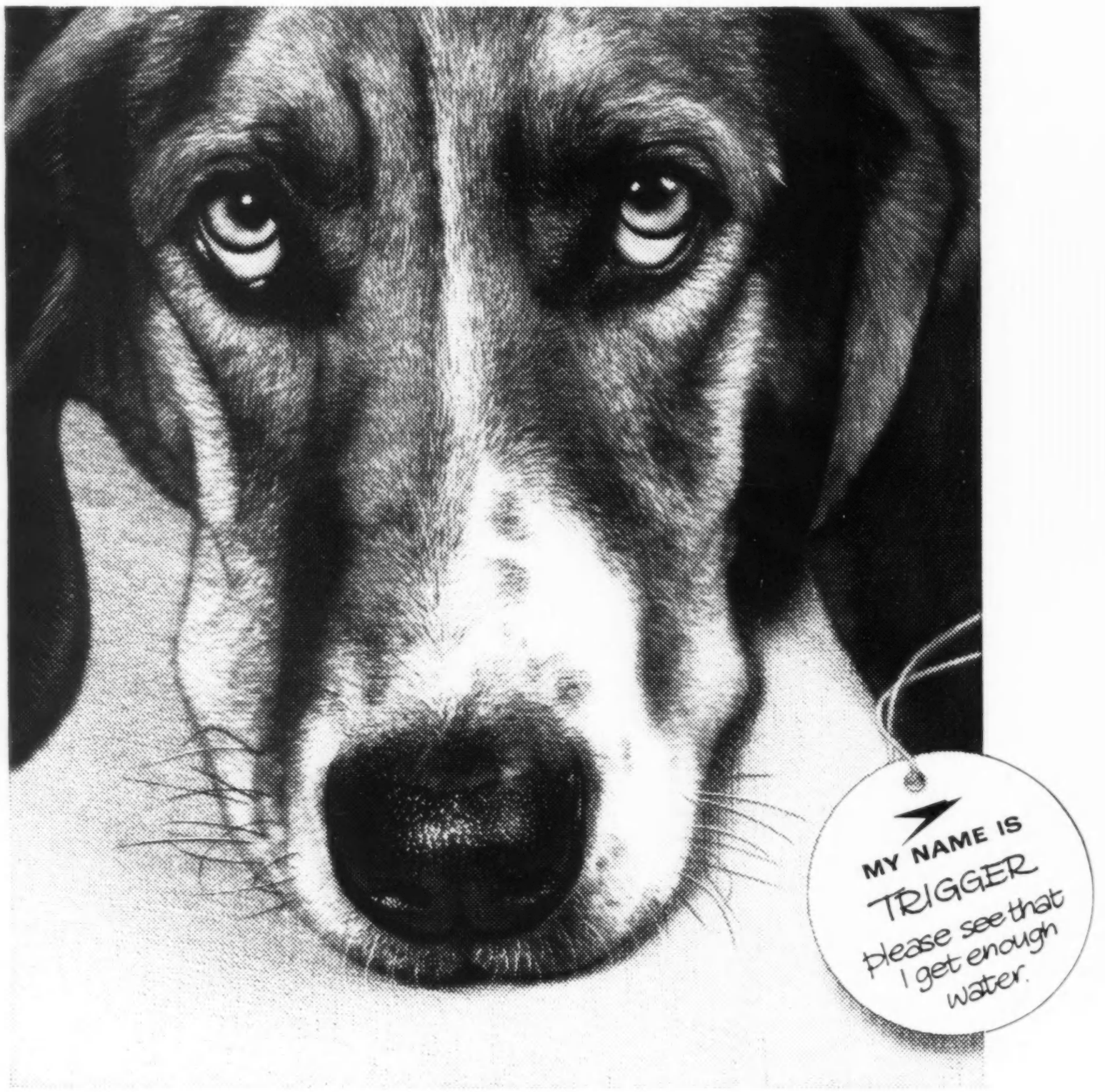

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VOLUME 188, NO. 3557, PAGES 1117-1176
21 MAY 1965
PRICE 1*s.* 6*d.* NET, SUBSCRIPTION INCLUDING POSTAGE £4 12*s.* 6*d.*

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Front cover photograph

Launching the twin screw steam survey vessel T.S. 'Tribeni' at the Victoria Shipyard of Henry Robb, Limited, for the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, recently. The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, wife of the High Commissioner for India. The order for this interesting vessel was secured in the face of intense competition from other shipbuilders, not only in the United Kingdom, but Europe and the Far East. To suit operational requirements, the 'Tribeni' has propelling machinery of the double compound steam Christiansen & Meyer design and manufacture, steam being supplied by an oil fired Yarrow watertube boiler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by HM Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (annual subscription £4 12s. 6d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654).

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of HM Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

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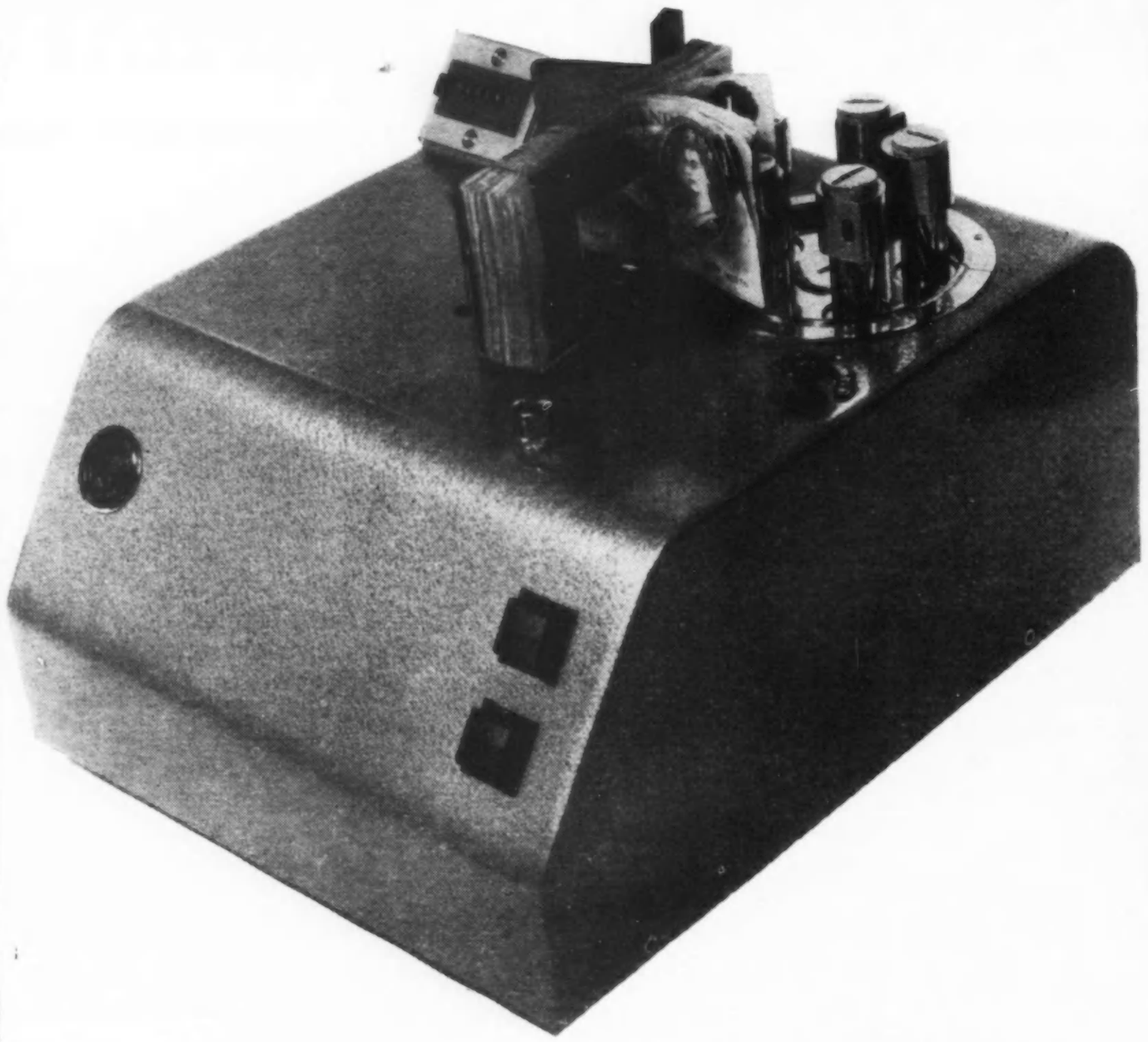
Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.12), HM Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.



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OPENING OF BRITISH WEEK

Amsterdam—a gateway to Europe

ACCOMPANIED BY A FANFARE from State Trumpeters on May 14, HRH Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, in the presence of HM Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, the President of The Board of Trade, the British Ambassador and the Chairman of the Export Council for Europe (acting as co-hosts), Dutch cabinet ministers, the Burgomaster and aldermen of the City of Amsterdam, the Lord Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham, the ambassadors of 35 countries, members of the Export Council for Europe and of the Anglo-Dutch Council and a huge audience in the Concerthall of Amsterdam's magnificent new RAI building, declared open British Week in Amsterdam on May 14. A large model of the week's symbol—Big Ben in close alliance with the City Arms of Amsterdam—descended dramatically on to the floodlit stage. Everybody stood while the Royal Marines band from HMS 'Lion' played the national anthems of The Netherlands and Great Britain.

As Sir Peter Garran, HM Ambassador at The Hague, had remarked in his introductory address: after months of careful planning, intensive preparation and hard work by many people, we had at last come to the beginning of the British Week. He paid warm tribute to the constant and whole-hearted help received by the organizers – the Export Council for Europe, the Board of Trade and the British Embassy—from everyone in Amsterdam and Amstelveen, from the municipal, cultural, naval and military authorities and from the merchants and shopkeepers.

'Trade, pageantry and festivities'

'We are offering not merely trade this week, but pageantry and festivities ranging from the plays of Bernard Shaw to a military tattoo, from 18th century water colours to modern fashions, from the Victorian joys of Iolanthe to the very modern exploits of the Hovercraft,' said Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, at the opening ceremony.

The President defined British Week in Amsterdam as a determined commercial effort to sell British goods to people who have the reputation of being as shrewd and experienced traders as any on earth. He looked forward to the further growth of friendship between Britain and the Netherlands and other countries, strengthened by international trade. 'The Netherlands is one of our oldest trading allies and, indeed, trading rivals,' continued the President. 'The trade between our two countries has grown extremely rapidly over the last 10 years and the Netherlands now takes £16 of British goods for every man, woman and child in the population here every year.

Last year, in fact, Dutch exports to Britain reached the figure of £236 million and our exports to Holland £200 million. The Netherlands are our third biggest customer in Europe, and we are your third biggest customer in the world.'

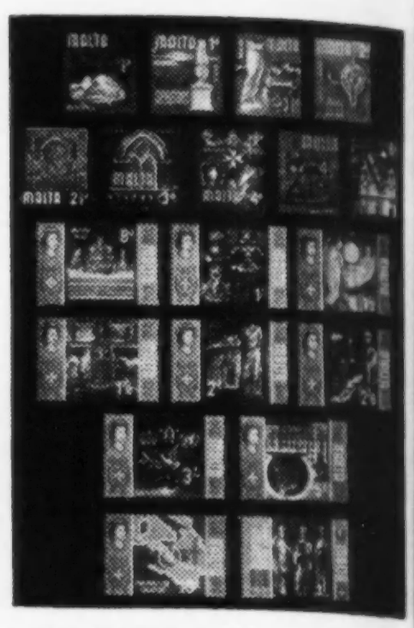
The President referred to the very close British connections with the thriving commercial centre of Amsterdam. This was partly because British capital and skill had had a share in the start of its development as a major modern port a century ago. 'It is a gateway to the Continent of Europe and especially to the Six'

HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon touring some of the streets of Amsterdam, where shops have put on special displays of British goods during British Week.

the President said, 'with whom I am sure we will continue to do an ever increasing volume of trade as we have over recent years.'

It is too early for trade figures in connection with British Week in Amsterdam and indeed, the real results will not be apparent for several months, but there are all the signs that the participants in this massive export promotion exercise have done very good business. Mr. A. R. Glen, Chairman of the Export Council for Europe, has estimated that for an expenditure of £110,000, British trade with Holland during the coming year will gain about £10 million—which is very good business. The 800 to 900 British firms taking part in this event must be particularly satisfied. Their only extra expenses were those of advertising and point of sale material. For those firms already selling to the Netherlands, this represents scarcely more than an extension of their normal merchandising and marketing activities, while taking part in a remarkably intensive sales drive—a concentrated campaign in such depth that the people of Amsterdam are actually thinking in English and buying British.

Commenting on the Week to a *Board of Trade Journal* repre-



sentative, Mr. Glen said: 'We have been told for a long time that we are selling too much at home and we have taken too long to inquire into that selling. One reason is the sheer quality of our consumer goods and the brilliance of their presentation at home. I believe we could be as tremendous a success in our marketing to Europe. I believe that we have the finest retailers in the world, and that their prowess in the marketing and merchandising of goods in the UK could be adapted for equally successful marketing of the same goods in Europe.'

Mr. Glen's belief in the importance of trading abroad with the same attention to detail given by British merchants to the home market, is supported repeatedly by Dutch businessmen. Most traders prefer to defer their judgments on the Week until well after it is over, but several emphasized the need for more attention to be paid to advertising and styling. The executives of Vroom and Dreesman, Holland's largest department store chain, who have one of the biggest displays of British goods in Amsterdam, are all enthusiastic about British Week, and Mr. Willem Vroom has more than once expressed his gratification at its success.

Strong demand for British goods

The Dutch are prosperous and pro-British and the demand for British consumer goods is strong. The Dutch enjoy a gay show with flags and bunting but commerce is taken very seriously and they are all experts of judging value for money. The typical Amsterdammer will take great pleasure in walking the be-flagged and carnival atmosphere of Rokin, Kalverstraat, Leidsestraat, Nieuwendijk, Haarlemdijk and the other streets that are putting on special displays. He is delighted by the bowler hats and furled umbrellas in shop windows and impressed by the 'bobbies' and the red double-decker buses. But the Dutch are very thorough and the 'mynheer in the straat' would be very disappointed if all this were window-dressing. Shops with their windows full of Union Jacks and red cardboard double-decker buses are themselves full of British goods. And they are crammed with Dutch citizens buying British goods. 'Wees spits, koop Brits' is a slogan seen everywhere. It means, roughly, 'Be smart, buy British,' and it has a strong appeal to shrewd Dutch shoppers during 'Britse Week'.

For several weeks before the opening of British Week, Dutch newspapers, magazines, radio and television had built up nation-wide interest in the event. Curious crowds were always around the miniature exhibition of British life on the Museumplein. When HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon arrived in the Royal Yacht 'Britannia,' early on the morning of May 14, they were greeted by HM Queen Juliana and by crowds of cheering citizens. The crowds grew even greater when the Royal party arrived for the formal opening at the RAI building – estimates varied between 100,000 and 200,000 – and large, cheering crowds accompanied the Royal visitors when they toured shopping areas of Amsterdam displaying British goods on the same afternoon.

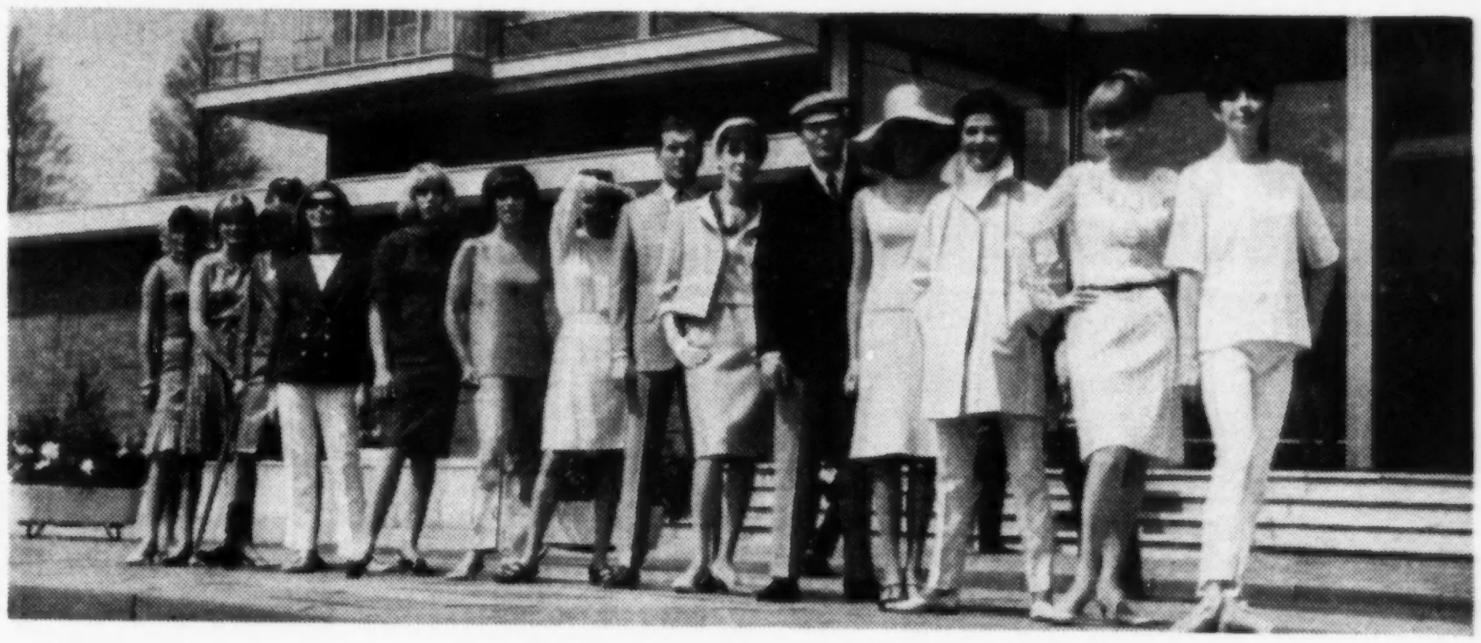
It would be very hard to say which was the most popular event or exhibit. The display on the Museumplein has a more or less permanent crowd round it each day. On opening day 18,000 people visited the City of London Pavilion; an unusual structure of aluminium tubes, with a display illustrating London's Stock Exchange, commodity markets, and banking and insurance centres, all familiar to the outward looking businessman of Amsterdam. Forty thousand people visited the Ideal Home on May 14-15. This is a British system-built bungalow, completely decorated and furnished by 'Ideal Home' magazine and acting as a showcase for the products of over 100 British manufacturers who export to the Netherlands. As for the British pub, the 'Britannia', it is impossible to count the number of visitors. The two London Transport 'Routemaster' buses are thronged with enthusiastic passengers on their trips between the Museumplein to other centres of British Week activity. The six policemen and three policewomen are much admired and when last seen were hiding any embarrassment they may have felt with traditional good humour.

The Council of Industrial Design's display at the Damrak, near the Royal Palace, is very popular, particularly in view of Lord Snowdon's association with the Council. This display, opened by Princess Margaret on May 15, shows nearly 500 products chosen from the Design Centre in London. The Dutch Design Centre, where the exhibition is being held, is one of five design centres in Europe modelled on the British counterpart. The winning entries of the 1965 Design Centre Awards and the Duke of Edinburgh Prize for Elegant Design (see *Board of Trade Journal*, May 14) are also displayed. This exhibition continues after the British Week, until June 21.

Supporting events

The Week is amply supported by a number of events with a particularly British flavour. At the Europa Hall in the RAI building, there is the spectacular Anglo-Netherlands tattoo, featuring some 800 British and Dutch servicemen, drawn from units selected for their Anglo-Dutch associations. In Rokin, one of the main shopping streets of Amsterdam, there is an exhibition of stamps. There is a full programme of cultural events prepared by the British Council including exhibitions of paintings, lectures by well-known authors, and concerts. A squadron of ships headed by HMS 'Lion' has a programme which includes the beating of 'Retreat', a children's party for orphans, conducted tours of the ships and sporting fixtures. 'Miss World' (Miss Ann Sidney in private life) has been engaged to visit Amsterdam by a leading British furniture exporter. And there is that well-known symbol of Britain's progress from thatched cottages and beefeaters, the Westland SRN-5 Hovercraft, making demonstration runs on the Isjelmeer.

As a collective export promotion scheme in a holiday spirit 'Britse Week' (which closes on May 23), has scored an immediate success with retailers and customers in Amsterdam. The long-term success now depends upon the willingness and determination of the participants to exploit their opportunities.



On opposite page, left to right: The Baltic Exchange exhibit at the City of London Pavilion and the master bedroom in the Ideal Home – both these were part of the Museumplein exhibit. The exhibition of stamps arranged by the Crown Agents and printed by Messrs. Harrison Ltd. This page: A group of models taking part in the 'Vogue' fashion show. The male models are wearing garments made exclusively by the British Menswear Guild.

The Royal opening of 'British Week'

IN HER OPENING SPEECH at the RAI Building, Amsterdam, on May 14. HRH the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, said:

'In your shops there will be many things from Britain that you already know well, but there will also be some surprises and new attractions. Surprises that show you what we in Britain are making today. You will see examples of the traditional products for which we are well known. But also new and latest designs of articles now in production for your consumer market.

'But the emphasis is not only on trade. After all, between old friends like Holland and Britain there have always been most special links – special associations – that go far back into history.

'The dynastic ties between the House of Orange and my ancestors, the Stuarts, were vividly recalled in the Exhibition of "The Orange and the Rose" last winter in London. The programme of British Week recalls a later episode by the exhibition of paintings from the "Dutch Gift" – the collection which the States General gave to Charles II in 1660 when he returned to Britain for the Restoration.

'We have learned a lot from your bankers – the Bank of England was founded partly with Dutch capital. And I am told that when Lloyds left the original coffee house for its new and better accommodation, the first Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers was a Dutchman.

'Indeed, we can say, over the centuries we have been very much in touch, and gained knowledge from each other both in the arts and in science. And at critical moments in our histories we have been very necessary to each other. The lessons of the past point the moral for the future, and that, as I see it, is the deeper meaning of this British Week in Amsterdam.

'I have much pleasure in declaring British Week open.'

'Anglo-Dutch trade increasing faster, since Common Market and EFTA'

— Mr. Douglas Jay

SPEAKING AT THE luncheon in Amsterdam of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam in association with the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom and the Anglo-Dutch Trade Council, on May 17, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said: 'Dutch exports to the United Kingdom have risen from £31 million in 1900 (of which, significantly, the biggest item was margarine) to £236 million in 1964. British exports to Holland have risen from £11 million in 1900 to £200 million in 1964.

'What is more striking – and I wish more people would realize this – is that since the Common Market and EFTA came into existence, and so many people have been talking about an economic split in Europe, not merely has trade between Britain and Holland continued to increase, but it has increased faster than ever before. Since 1958 United Kingdom imports from Holland have risen from £159 million to £236 million, and Dutch imports from the United Kingdom from £105 million to £200 million.

'Indeed, in spite of the tariff disadvantage we suffer by comparison with the Netherlands' partners in the EEC, our share of total Dutch imports has remained steady over the past four years. The growth of our exports of certain products, particularly some with a technological base such as motor vehicles and electronic calculators, has actually been faster in the past four years than that of Common Market exports of similar products.

'This proves, I think, that whatever the present tariff of political systems, it is abundantly worthwhile getting on with the practical job of building up trade.

'Such is, of course, the purpose behind our programme of British Weeks and behind this particular Week in Amsterdam. The decision to launch this programme was taken three years ago. The Amsterdam Week is the third of the series. In each of them the Board of Trade, the Commercial Department of the Embassy and the Export Council for Europe have collaborated to inspire an intensive effort by British suppliers on the one hand and by local retailers on the other. Without the enthusiasm of these two groups the British Weeks could not, of course, be the growing success they have proved – it is estimated by the ECE that 400 British firms made a special effort to show their goods in Dusseldorf and 600 in Denmark, and that some 800 are participating at this moment in this city. Of course, the co-operation of the city itself is as important as that of the individual retailers and has been as generously given.

'Some may think that at these Weeks too much emphasis is placed on pageantry and entertainment. Certainly you will have seen that we are making a special effort in this direction. Some of you will already have visited the exhibition of contemporary British art: others will be planning to listen to the Sadler's Wells opera or to go to the Military Tattoo.

'But, of course, there is in reality much more to this British Week. What we are really here to do is to sell our goods: and that these are wide in variety and excellent in quality can best be proved by seeing them in the shops.

'Behind the goods on sale is British technical skill, of which the Hovercraft is an example – and we are delighted to think of a royal Dutch hand piloting a modern British mode of transport. British commercial skill is no less important: this is symbolized by the City of London, whose pavilion is making its first public appearance in Amsterdam.

'The British Week in Amsterdam will help to overcome the cleavage which some fear between EFTA and the EEC. We in Britain would prefer to see far freer trade, both throughout Europe and over a much wider area. That is why we are working hard at the moment, together with your Government and others, to make a success of the Kennedy Round. A successful Kennedy Round would achieve a world wide reduction in tariffs, would greatly benefit the less developed countries, and would also cut down the present tariff barriers between the EEC and EFTA. No other practical course now open to us appears remotely likely to achieve all these objectives at once.

'At the same time we in Britain will always be ready and glad to join in any discussions for lowering trade barriers between European countries, and for building up a better economic organization for Europe, as long as this does not involve raising barriers against our trading partners in other parts of the world. As a first step, we shall be examining with our EFTA partners next weekend in Vienna the possibilities of closer links between EFTA and the EEC. The British Government would warmly welcome progress of this kind. Do not let us meanwhile, however, neglect the fact that enormous opportunities of increased mutual trade and higher living standards are open to us now; and I am confident that the present British Week, and the work of your Chambers, will ensure that these opportunities are seized.'

(*Continued at foot of next page*).

HRH the Duke of Edinburgh presents Design Centre Awards

'I DO NOT THINK there could have been a more appropriate setting for this event because I think this building demonstrates the essential unity of design standards right from the architectural engineering through to the individual consumer products with which it is furnished. It is this unity of design which is just as important today as when the stately homes were built,' said HRH the Duke of Edinburgh when, at New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, on May 11, he presented the 1965 Design Centre awards and his own prize for Elegant Design to Mr. Peter Dickinson for his design for auditorium seating (see *Board of Trade Journal*, May 14, pages 1051-54).

Continuing, the Duke said that the same originality in design, the same competent craftsmanship were just as obvious today as they were then, but to make such skill blossom and flourish a bit more than it had done in recent years, he thought it needed a wide and informed interest, and, if appropriate, sympathetic encouragement and appreciation.

He said he thought New Zealand House was also appropriate because it was really a public building, and this year several of the awards had been given to contract items for public buildings, including hospitals. This was particularly welcome because, although many of our public buildings were, and had been, quite imposing in themselves, no one could claim that all the detailed equipment was as good as it might be. Even age could not excuse some of the things that were perpetrated in town halls, concert halls, museums and hospitals.

'In the selection of these awards it is very important to bear in mind that they have to be selected from what is available in the first place so that every year obviously the choice is reasonably restricted. The other thing to bear in mind is that the objects under discussion have to be compared with other objects in the same field. An award can have a tremendous effect on the whole industry, although the object itself may not strike everybody as being exactly qualified. I believe this seat is qualified; it is further qualified because we hope it will have an influence on the whole problem of design of, let's call it public furniture, and, of course, the importance of this is that good standards in public places can set – and I think do set – an example to individual consumers,' said the Duke.

AMSTERDAM, *continued*

'Sustained effort important after British Week' —*Dutch Economic Minister*

'YOU ARE CONFRONTED here with over 12 million consumers living in a more or less affluent society and showing an increasing appetite for a continuously widening variety of good quality products,' said HE Mr. J. M. Den Uyl, the Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, speaking at the formal opening of British Week on May 14.

'You will find a friendly disposition towards Great Britain because we have not forgotten your part in the liberation of our country 20 years ago, an event we commemorated last week.

'In general you will find that there is no resistance to buying imported goods because the Dutch do not show a particular preference for domestic products. We have the highest import rate of all countries.

'But I want to underline the fact that this British Week, for all its splendour and attractions, cannot be more than an introduction.

'A sustained effort will be required to consolidate a share in our market, when the honeymoon is over, but I am confident that British perseverance, skill and inventiveness, is ready to meet this challenge.'

UK shipping industry's gradual recovery

—*Mr. Roy Mason*

'THIS YEAR IS ONE of the milestones in the field of safety of life at sea. The 1960 Safety Convention comes into force on May 26, and the year has been one of considerable activity in drafting the statutory regulations to give effect to the requirements for British ships.' This was said by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade, when he spoke at the 1965 biennial general meeting of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association in Liverpool on May 12.

Referring to the United Kingdom shipping industry, the Minister said that it seemed now to be recovering gradually from the depression caused by excess capacity in the period 1957-1963, although some sections of the industry were finding the going harder than others. Shipping as a service industry was dependent upon the growth of the trades it served; the Government intended to assist the development of international trade, and British shipping should be able to make the most of opportunities for expansion. Ships registered in the United Kingdom still constituted the largest active fleet. This fleet was comparatively young with an average ship age of about eight and a half years, as compared with about 13½ years before the last war. There had been a small shift away from the former concentration on liner trades, with recent growth being concentrated on tankers and carriers of dry bulk cargoes. Air transport had inevitably taken traffic from sea passenger services, and many services were now combining orthodox services with cruising. This trend was likely to continue.

'The continued prosperity of cargo liner services is bound to depend very much on reducing the time spent in port, and I am glad to see the emphasis on improved cargo handling in so many of the latest British cargo liners,' he went on. 'In this context I should say that I have been particularly pleased to note the recent significant trend toward the provision of additional and more intensive container and roll-on/roll-off services. These services, which by their nature avoid many of the hazards of conventional cargo handling and transhipment, and which I believe can make an increasingly valuable contribution toward the freer flow of our export traffics, have hitherto been concentrated on the short sea routes to the near Continent and to Ireland. There is every evidence that shipowners are paying increasing attention to the possibilities of opening up the more distant routes to container and vehicular traffic. The recently announced container service to West Africa is an excellent example of this.'

Continuing, he said that one of the most important matters which was currently attracting attention was in the field of education and training. These were subjects to which the Government attached great importance and in which he was personally interested. The Association was also playing a prominent part in the consideration which was at present being given to the possibility of revising certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts. Discussions were taking place between the Board of Trade and both sides of the shipping industry, including the Association, about a possible revision of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts concerning the conditions of employment and disciplines of seafarers. 'This is the first major review of these provisions since the 1906 Act was passed, but there have, of course, been amendments of various provisions from time to time, particularly to give effect to conventions passed by the International Labour Organization in which the seafarers' associations play an effective part.'

Referring to automation, the Minister said that the Government had a statutory responsibility for the safety of shipping which included a duty to ensure that ships are adequately manned in the interests of safety. Within this general framework they had recently agreed with the shipping industry revised minimum manning scales which were used by the Department's Surveyors in assessing the manning of certain categories of foreign-going ships. These modifications of the normal foreign-going manning scales had been agreed for ships fitted with certain devices such as an automatic pilot, steel hatches and an alarm system for summoning the watch below. As yet these new scales affected only deck ratings and not officers, but they would keenly watch developments in ship construction in this and other countries which might affect manning.

'Shipping in all parts of the world is facing challenging times, and we in the United Kingdom must not lag behind in our readiness to accept those changes which are already upon us and those which we must expect to face in the future,' he said.

'Economy already making better showing'

SPEAKING to the British/Swiss Society in Zurich on May 11, Mr. Niall MacDermot, QC, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said the Government had made it abundantly clear that the import charge had no protective purpose whatsoever and would be reduced as soon as the balance of payments situation permitted and abolished at the earliest opportunity. 'We have never wavered in this aim. As soon as our prospects showed signs of significant improvement, we reduced the rate of the charge from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and, as you know, this reduction took effect from April 27. I cannot make any forecast of when a further step may prove possible, but we shall take it as soon as our balance of payments permits.

'Our economy is already making a better showing than last autumn and our immediate prospects are brighter. Industrial production has been making good its rather poor performance in the spring and summer of last year. The three months up to February were 3 per cent higher than the previous three months. Part of this was due to catching up on last year and, when that is completed, industrial growth should steady down to a much more sustainable rate. There are some signs that this has already begun. There are also signs that the rate of fall of unemployment is easing off. Exports have turned up: in the first quarter of this year they were 1½ per cent more than in the previous quarter, an annual rate of 6 per cent, which augurs well for the achievement of our objective of a sustained rate of over 5 per cent a year.

'At the same time imports have fallen. In the first quarter they were about 4 per cent less than in the fourth quarter of last year. Taken in conjunction with the better exports, and making a reasonable guess about the invisible items in the current account balance, we may well have been close to balance on current account in the first quarter. I do not want to exaggerate this achievement: there were special and temporary factors in the low imports in the quarter – for example some imports from the United States have been delayed beyond the end of the quarter because of the time taken to make good shipments delayed by the dock strikes there earlier this year. But on any reckoning the current balance has already improved a good deal compared with last year.'

EFTA Council meeting in Vienna

THE EFTA COUNCIL and the Joint Finland-EFTA Council will meet at ministerial level in Vienna on May 24-25. The UK delegation will be led by Mr. Harold Wilson, Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. W. Padley, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Five other Prime Ministers are expected to be present.

Mr. George Brown to visit industrial centres

MR. GEORGE BROWN, First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, will be visiting industrial centres in the regions during the summer to discuss with industrialists their plans and problems in boosting production. He will begin his tour with visits to Tyneside and Teeside on May 21 and 22. On June 14 the First Secretary is to visit Liverpool and Manchester, and on July 12 (in agreement with the Secretary of State for Wales) Cardiff.

In addition, Mr. Austen Albu, Minister of State, Department of Economic Affairs, will be making a similar kind of visit to the South-west on June 1.

New factory to employ 500 for Kirkcaldy, Fife

NELBARDEN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Ramsgate, one of Britain's leading swimwear firms, is to build a new factory employing ultimately some 500 people at the Mitchelston Industrial Estate, Kirkcaldy.

The factory, to be built on a three-acre site, will cover 12,000 sq. ft. initially, to be increased to 40/50,000 sq. ft. when the firm got under way. It is hoped to start production in Kirkcaldy by November.

The company export almost one-fifth of their output to 26 different countries, including the United States, Japan, West Indies and the Continent.

Mr. L. C. Horsnell, managing director, said: 'Our move to Scotland has been governed solely by the impossibility of obtaining sufficient labour at Ramsgate. Demand for our swimwear, beachwear and blouses has been far outstripping our production capacity.'

Lord Snow at the RECMF Exports Day Conference

SPEAKING at the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers Federation Exports Day Conference in London on May 11, Lord Snow, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Technology, said:

'The Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers Federation are setting a good example to all of us. This Exports Day Conference is one of their signals of hope. And they have a great deal to be hopeful about. The electronic components industry is being really successful with its exports. If everyone were as successful, we should not have much to worry about.

'This performance means even more than it appears. It is mostly the result of a number of small and medium-sized firms. These don't have large exporting organizations or overseas establishments. They have to win their exports by people at the head of their own firms going abroad to get the sales. In many industries there is no substitute for this kind of energy and personal skill. First you have got to have something good to sell. Then you have someone who believes in it and makes himself uncomfortable going abroad to sell it.'

Lord Snow said that the Board of Trade had announced a number of new measures to help exporters, such as improved credit arrangements, Government help for trade missions and market research services. The Ministry of Technology had already discussed these measures with the RECMF. They wanted to see they were used to the full.

NEW MACHINE TOOL RESEARCH LAB.

Lord Snow (left), Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, officially opened the new laboratories of the Machine Tool Industry Research Association at Macclesfield on May 14, and inspected research and development work in progress. The MTIRA carries out research on the design and performance of machine tools, on components and on production methods in the machine tool industry. It is one of the newest of the grant-aided research associations, having been set up in 1960. The new laboratories at Macclesfield are the first the Association has occupied.

Simpler export documents

FOLLOWING THE AGREEMENT by the Joint Liaison Committee on Documents on a standard layout for an aligned series of export documents (reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15, page 93), the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping in consultation with the British Shippers' Council have found it possible to recommend the inclusion of a revised Bill of Lading in the aligned series.

This was announced at a meeting of the JLCD on May 11, 1965, to discuss the draft of the booklet which is being prepared to enable exporters to operate the system.

The aligned series will now include:

1. Bill of Lading.
2. Customs Entry form (XS29).
3. Exchange Control form (CD6).
4. Certificates of Origin (issued by Chambers of Commerce
5. Certificates of Insurance (issued by Lloyds and the Institute of London Underwriters).
6. Port of London Authority Port Rates form.
7. Port of London Authority Shipping Note.
8. Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Dock Rates and Town Dues Bill.

The JLCD approved the draft of the explanatory booklet subject to a number of amendments, including those necessary to include the Bill of Lading, and a definitive version will be sent to the printers shortly. The booklet is expected to be ready for publication in September, when it will be distributed widely to those concerned with exporting. In the meantime the national organizations concerned with the issue of forms included in the series are making arrangements for the printing of their new forms, and a number of them are expected to be available when the booklet is published, if not before. Where forms are specially prepared by a number of concerns, sometimes as in the case of insurance underwriters for individual customers, the national organizations are recommending their members to co-operate in the system by redesigning their forms.

Report of the Patent Office for 1964

THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S annual report on the work of the Patent Office in 1964 was published on May 13. Patent applications rose to a record level; but all the increase over 1963 was accounted for by applications from abroad, 63 per cent of these coming from the United States and Germany. There was a small reduction in United Kingdom applications. Despite a rise of 2,753 in the number of complete specifications filed, the arrear of unexamined cases was reduced for the third year in succession.

The Comptroller reports the fields of activity in which there were interesting developments, but states that there were no major changes in the trend of invention.

The number of trade mark applications was slightly higher than the post-war peak of 1960. The numbers of marks advertised and registered were also at record levels, with the increase in the proportion of Part B marks, which require a lesser degree of distinctiveness than those in Part A being maintained.

The increase of 5 per cent in the number of applications for industrial design registrations was wholly due to a rise for textile designs. Other articles showed an overall fall of 2 per cent.

At the end of 1964 there were just over 400,000 volumes in the Patent Office Library. The number of readers using the Library increased to nearly 122,000.

Copies of the Report are available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (price 3s., by post 3s. 2½d.).

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to disseminate information about European Free Trade Association activities and to deal with general inquiries and advise on sources of more detailed information. Inquirers interested in any aspect of EFTA who do not know where to begin seeking information are invited to contact the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 4, 1965.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
15.08	Oils, epoxidised, having an epoxide content not less than 18·5 per cent by weight calculated as ethylene oxide.	Epoxidised soyabean oil .	December 31, 1965	8524
29.14	Dichloroacetic acid .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	6706
29.14	Methyl *p*-toluate . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	6705
29.25	Urea	Urea (Carbamide) . .	December 31, 1965	4498
31.02	Urea containing not less than 44·5 per cent of nitrogen expressed as N	Urea (Carbamide) . .	December 31, 1965	4498

Export Rebates: Evidence of exportation for small consignments

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excises have relaxed their requirements in respect of evidence of exportation for the purposes of export rebate. Hitherto, it has been necessary for claimants to rebate to obtain evidence of exportation in accordance with paragraph 18 of Notice No. 436 before lodging their claims.

Such evidence need no longer be obtained before presentation of a claim, in those cases in which the goods are exported other than by the claimant (e.g. through Confirming Houses), or the goods are grouped on a single bill of lading with those of other suppliers, or copy bills of lading or air waybills are not normally issued by the carrier, provided that:

(i) the value of the goods in the consignment does not exceed £100; and
(ii) the claimant has no reason to doubt (e.g. from complaints from his customers) that the full invoiced quantities have in fact been exported.

In such cases, the goods may be deemed to have been exported seven days after the date of despatch from the packing premises and claims should be prepared accordingly.

Claimants must be prepared to obtain evidence of exportation in respect of any consignment, after lodgement of a claim, if so requested by an Officer of Customs and Excise.

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

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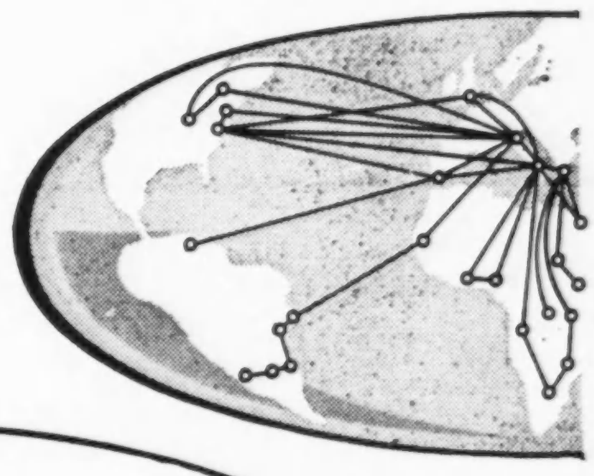

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AIRLINES

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

New standards for life-jackets

Asked what period would be allowed before the new standards for life-jackets became obligatory and life-jackets supplied to earlier specifications were declared obsolete; and what the cost to British shipowners would be if the change-over was made within a period of five years, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, (Shipping), Board of Trade, said: 'I am considering what period it would be reasonable to allow for the change-over from the present type of life-jacket to the new type and a decision will be announced shortly. The new and improved life-jacket will be more expensive than the existing one, but until it is in production I cannot say precisely what the cost will be.'

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12

The President was asked how many new jobs had been created in the North-east of Scotland since May 1, 1964; and what were his plans for the future scale of employment in the area. In reply Mr. George Darling, Minister of State (Home), said that comprehensive information about the number of new jobs created was not available. 1,446 new jobs were expected to arise from the 72 projects to which financial assistance had been offered since May 1, 1964, under the Local Employment Act in the employment areas of Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Inverurie, Huntly, Banchory, Turriff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Banff, Buckie and Keith.

As to the future, the Board of Trade Advance Factory at Peterhead was now ready for occupation and the Advance Factory at Fraserburgh was due to be completed later this year. The addition of Turriff to the list of development districts in North-east Scotland had been already announced.

THURSDAY, MAY 13

United States/Canadian tariffs on motor cars

The President was asked if he would make representations to the United States and Canadian Governments regarding their decision to abolish tariffs on motor cars bilaterally and preferentially in contravention of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In reply the Minister of State (Overseas) said: 'British motor cars are already admitted duty free into Canada and the agreement to which the hon. Member refers would therefore not create any preference against them. It might, however, involve the grant of a new tariff preference for Canada in the United States. This, as has been made clear in a report by a Working Party of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would be inconsistent with Article I of the General Agreement.' He added that the President had already expressed to the Governments of Canada and the United States his concern about the possible effects of this agreement; and he had expressed the hope that the United States Government might be able to make their action consistent with Article I of the General Agreement by removing the tariff on imports of motor cars from other sources also.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

Anglo-USSR trade balance

The President was asked if he would give figures showing the relationship between the United Kingdom balance of trade deficit with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1964, and the total cost of timber and processed timber imported from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics during that period. In reply the Minister of State (Overseas) said: In 1964 the adverse trade balance (i.e., the difference between imports valued c.i.f. and exports plus re-exports valued f.o.b.) was £57.5 million; imports of timber and processed timber totalled £50.5 million.

BOARD OF TRADE REGIONAL OFFICES

The normal Board of Trade contact for firms outside London is the Board's nearest regional office. These offices are able to offer traders help and advice on exports, starting a new factory and similar problems. A list of these offices was given in the Board of Trade Journal *of April 16, page xiv.*

Ship Repairers' Council appoints new chairman

MR. T. A. GREENWELL, managing director of T. W. Greenwell & Co., Ltd., Sunderland (members of the Doxford and Sunderland Group) was appointed chairman of the Dry Dock Owners & Repairers Central Council at their annual general meeting in Edinburgh on May 13. He succeeds Mr. T. G. W. Watson, of R. & H. Green & Silley Weir Ltd., London.

Mr. John Wright, managing director of Hall, Russell & Co. Ltd., Aberdeen, was appointed senior vice-chairman, and Mr. A. McDougall, a director and general manager of the Manchester Dry Docks Co. Ltd., was appointed junior vice-chairman.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1964

IN 1964 the Royal Mint produced 1,044,628,268 coins, the highest total ever attained, and exceeding by over 200 million the previous record output of 836 million in 1961. United Kingdom coinage totalled 441,152,068 pieces, and for overseas governments a new record figure of 603,476,200 coins, or 60 per cent of the year's output, was struck.

The overseas coinages struck for 31 Commonwealth and foreign countries comprised 108 different denominations in ten different alloys. New coinages were prepared for Ghana, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Arabia and Zambia, and other countries supplied with coins included Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Muscat, Nicaragua, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

During the year 28,759 medals and decorations were issued. New work included a medal to commemorate the Independence of Malawi, long-service medals for the Singapore Police Department, and the 'S. G. Brown' medal for the Royal Society.

New Public Seals were prepared for the Bechuanaland and Swaziland Protectorates, the British Antarctic Territories and for Nigeria.

Eurotrust Limited

THE REPORT of the Inspector appointed by the Board of Trade in December, 1963, pursuant to Section 165 of the Companies Act, 1948, to investigate the affairs of Eurotrust Ltd., has been published and copies may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 11d.

GPO to introduce standard sized envelopes by 1967/68

'WE ARE GOING ahead with the introduction as soon as possible of standardized sizes and shapes of envelopes and expect them to become generally available throughout the country within the next two or three years,' said Mr. Joseph Slater, Assistant Postmaster General, when he addressed the Post Office Controlling Officers' Association Conference at Dunoon on May 10.

He said that the Post Office had decided to introduce a nation-wide postal coding system which would enable the fullest advantage to be taken of mechanization. Under this system people would write a code on the envelope in addition to the address. A letter sorting machine able to read these codes at the rate of 20,000 an hour is to undergo field trials later this year.

Mr. Slater also referred to the record demand for telephone service in the past year. This, he said, had been matched with a record rate of supply and a record number of circuits – 400,000 more pairs of wires from subscribers' premises to exchanges (compared with 350,000 in 1963-64) and 6,000 more trunk circuits (compared with 5,150 in 1963-64). 'Next year we propose to do even better by providing another 600,000 lines in the local network and another 8,000 trunk circuits.'

The new postal charges came into operation on May 17. (*See GPO announcement on opposite page.*)

GPO

the new charges for inland and overseas postal services

(from 17th May, 1965)

INLAND SERVICES

(including services to the Irish Republic)

LETTERS

Not over 2 oz.	**4d.**
Each additional 2 oz. up to 1 lb.	**2d.**
Each additional 2 oz. thereafter	**3d.**

POSTCARDS

Single (not over $5\frac{7}{8}$" x $4\frac{1}{8}$")	**3d.**
Reply paid	**6d.**

PRINTED PAPERS AND SAMPLES

(see notes 1 & 2)

Not over 2 oz.	**3d.**
Not over 4 oz.	**5d.**
Each additional 2 oz.	**1d.**

NEWSPAPERS

(Registered at G.P.O.)

Not over 2 oz.	**3d.**
Not over 4 oz.	**5d.**
Each additional 2 oz.	**1d.**

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EXPRESS SERVICES

For details of the new charges, see leaflet available at post offices

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Not over 2 lb.	**2s. 9d.**
Not over 3 lb.	**3s. 0d.**
Not over 4 lb.	**3s. 3d.**
Not over 6 lb.	**3s. 6d.**
Not over 8 lb.	**4s. 0d.**
Not over 10 lb.	**4s. 6d.**
Not over 14 lb.	**5s. 6d.**
Not over 18 lb.	**6s. 6d.**
Not over 22 lb. (max)	**7s. 6d.**

COMMONWEALTH SURFACE SERVICES

(not applicable to the Irish Republic)

LETTERS

Not over 1 oz.	**4d.**
Each additional 1 oz.	**1½d.**

POSTCARDS

Single (not over $5\frac{7}{8}$" x $4\frac{1}{8}$")	**3d.**
Reply paid	**6d.**

NOTE: (1) Improved rebates are available for very large postings of printed papers—generally $\frac{1}{4}$ million items or more per posting. For details, apply to your Head Postmaster.

NOTE: (2) There is no Sample service to the Irish Republic.

Advertisement of Company Meeting

LEGAL AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

Annual General Meeting

THE 128TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society was held on Wednesday, May 12, 1965, at Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4. In the course of his remarks the Chairman, the Right Hon. Viscount Harcourt, KCMG, OBE, referred to the effects on the Society of the current Finance Bill as follows:

"Much study has been given to the Finance Bill now before Parliament which contains sweeping changes in methods of taxation. I fear, however, that its provisions are so difficult to interpret accurately that we are still in doubt on several points of considerable importance to us. Anything which I say today, therefore, can only be taken as an interim statement which may be subject to modification in the light of further elucidation.

Dealing first only with the introduction of corporation tax, it seems at present that, although there are to be major changes in the form or manner of taxation, the overall effect on the life and annuity funds may not be large. That is to say, we do not at present anticipate that there will be any marked effect on the surplus arising from these funds. Hence it seems that the effect of corporation tax on bonuses for life and pension policy-holders will be marginal.

So far as shareholders are concerned, however, the effect may be far greater. The new provisions will increase the cost of a given rate of dividend, though at present I cannot say how much that extra cost will be. In the past the effective cost to the Society has been the amount of dividends paid net of income tax at the standard rate. In future we shall additionally have to hand over to the Inland Revenue income tax deducted from dividends instead of, as in the past, using this amount as a credit against the Society's own income tax liability. There will, however, be a limited relief, the extent of which is not at present calculable.

Turning now to the capital gains tax, this has a number of important effects upon our business of which, however, I mention only two. First, a tax burden will be imposed upon the investments held by the Society from which it meets its liability to holders of life assurance policies, even upon investments made in the past, particularly Government securities. No such tax burden could have been anticipated when calculating yields and premium rates. Secondly, the wording in the Finance Bill leaves in doubt numerous points regarding the types of life assurance policies which will be exempt from the tax, nor do we know how the proceeds of such policies will be assessed for tax if they are not exempt. In an earlier statement the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that 'normal' life assurance policies would be exempt from the tax, but, notwithstanding the comfort which might reasonably have been drawn from the use of such a word, the Finance Bill reads in such a way as to bring within the scope of the tax a substantial proportion of policies issued by our office which we would regard as normal. These include large numbers of standard types issued to employers to provide pension and life assurance benefits for their employees and dependants. The Bill as drafted appears to have punitive effects on these policies.

I assure you, however, that the associations representing the insurance companies are vigorously pursuing all the points which affect us."

The Directors' Report and Accounts were adopted, and all other business on the agenda was transacted, including the declaration of a final dividend for 1964 of 2s. 6d. per share.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and Directors and to the staff.

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"The authors show a real appreciation of the . . . legislation with which they are concerned and the book is embellished with an illuminating foreword by Lord Devlin, who was president of the Court from 1956-60." *The Law Times.*

Price **35s.** (*Packing & Postage* 2/6*d*)

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New Books

European Transport, by Brian T. Bayliss (205 pages. Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd., 50s.), is a study of freight transport in the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community, with special reference to road haulage. The role of transport in the EEC, the importance of transport in the economy, and the special features of the goods transport industry are considered first, followed by a review of the varying practices in the EEC countries and Great Britain for the control of supply and of prices in the road haulage industry, and for the restriction of transport 'on own account' in their national transport systems. Other chapters deal with the international transport of freight, wages and social conditions in the road haulage industry, and road haulage in the EEC in relation to the provisions of the Rome Treaty and the EEC's common transport policy. A notable feature of the book is the inclusion of a great deal of statistical data, presented in 68 statistical tables. There is also a bibliography. The subject has not previously been treated in such detail, and this book will be of interest to a wide readership, including transport managers and users.

Report on the World Tin Position, with projections for 1965 and 1970, by W. Robertson (160 pages. International Tin Council, 40s. post free), is an independent report based on the results of a detailed inquiry made by the Council into the long-term prospects of the world tin industry. Chapters on consumption, mine production, reserves, smelting, secondary tin, and the tin position in the USSR, Mainland China and Eastern Europe, are followed by the author's general conclusions on the tin position in 1965 and 1970. Apart from numerous statistical tables and charts throughout the text there is an appendix of 21 historical statistical tables which have been revised to include the latest available figures. Also included are the texts of the questionnaires and related documents sent to governments by the Council, a note on the grade of tin-bearing ground in Malaysia, and replies received from governments on the methods used in evaluating the tin content of deposits.

Reforming the World's Money, by Roy Harrod (181 pages. Macmillan, 25s.), is the most recent contribution to discussions on international credit. The author begins with an analysis of why adequate monetary reserves are needed and why total reserves need to be greater today than under the automatic operation of the pre-1914 Gold Standard, or than the reserves needed in 1939. He maintains that an incomes policy must include a prices policy, and that flexible exchange rates and an incomes-prices policy are the two real alternatives facing all countries. 'It is idle to suppose we can have both. The policy of getting rid of deficits by exchange depreciation must involve domestic price inflation.' He argues the need for much greater reserves when flexible exchange rates are in operation, and comes down in favour of an incomes-prices policy as the best long-term alternative for a country whose currency is a reserve currency.

Chapter 3 puts the case for a once-for-all increase in the price of gold as a first step in currency reform. Chapter 4 describes the mutual currency arrangements of the last few years and is brought up to November 1964 to cover the imposition by Britain of the special Import Duties, and the arrangements for supporting sterling of that date.

The remainder of the book – Chapter 5 – discusses the mechanisms of the International Monetary Fund, and makes proposals for changes in the Fund's Articles which would increase the amount of international credit. The Fund is discussed under the following headings: drawing rights as deposits; once-over increase in quotas; annual increases of quotas; re-structuring of the Fund; loans and investments; the dollar and sterling; amendments to Articles of Agreement.

The Electrical Engineering Industry in some European Countries. (25 pages. Available free from the Economic Department of the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2). Early in 1964, liaison between four of the larger European banks resulted in the formation of an Economic Research Group representing the Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banque de la Société Générale de Belgique, Deutsche Bank and the Midland Bank. This first joint publication surveys the Western European electrical engineering industry, an important growth industry. It concentrates on recent developments in Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, but statistics on some other countries, among them France, Italy, Sweden and the United States, have been included for comparison. Particular attention is paid to factors affecting the structure of the industry and the problems and special features of its major divisions. In conclusion the Report attempts a forecast of future trends and developments.

A Foot in the Door: an exposé of high-pressure sales methods (222 pages. Frederick Muller Ltd., 20s.) is written by Elizabeth Gundrey, formerly editor of Shopper's Guide. The author says: 'This book has been written as a warning to householders about what can happen when dealing with strangers at the door; and partly to highlight the extent of the problem and the need for legal action to curb the unbridled freedom at present given to the doorstep con-man.' Amongst other topics the author covers the sale of encyclopaedias, floor coverings, insurance, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, knitting machines and hire-purchase contracts in general. The book ends with brief advice to householders on how to distinguish the good salesmen from the doubtful ones, and with seven pages of suggestions for reforms.

Fruit, 1964. Commonwealth Economic Committee (245 pages. 10s., by post 11s. 6d. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This fifteenth annual review presents summaries of the production, international trade and consumption relating to fresh, canned, frozen and dried fruit, fruit juices and wine. A general review is followed by 18 sections on individual fruits. The five appendices include a list of the relevant import duties and trade regulations. In the main, statistics up to 1963 are given, whilst current developments are reviewed in the Committee's monthly bulletin *Fruit Intelligence.*

National Readership Surveys 1964. Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, 44 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (118 pages. £15 15s. per set, £12 12s. to contributors and member-agencies.) Based on over 16,000 interviews, the report contains four sections dealing with the readership habits of adults, men, women and housewives. A fifth section contains tables showing duplication in readership between each pair of publications included in the survey.

Storeys of Lancaster, 1848-1964, by Guy Christie (256 pages. Collins, 21s.), is an account of a yeoman family which began by making table baize. Later they developed and pioneered the use of nitro-cellulose for making leather-cloth. At the end of the 19th century, the family encouraged the inventor of rotogravure and used the process to reproduce works of art cheaply for the decoration of the home. Recently, the firm has combined vinyl sheeting with man-made fibre to produce plastics, and is one of the best known firms in the industry.

Anglo American Trade Directory 1965. 52nd edition. American Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom). (335 pages. 80s. from the American Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom), 75 Brook Street, London, W.1.) Published annually, this directory lists the members of the American Chamber of Commerce (United Kingdom), gives details of each country's official and commercial points of liaison in the other, and contains a register of firms, on both sides of the Atlantic, engaged in Anglo-American business.

Other publications

THE FRUIT ANNUAL 1965, Year Book and Directory of the World's Fruit Trade. 582 pages. British-Continental Trade Press Ltd., 222 Strand, London, W.C.2. 40s.

British Travel Association receive US award

THE BRITISH TRAVEL Association's 'Come to Britain' advertising in the United States has once again been listed among the top campaigns receiving 'distinguished achievement' citations from the influential 'Saturday Review' magazine.

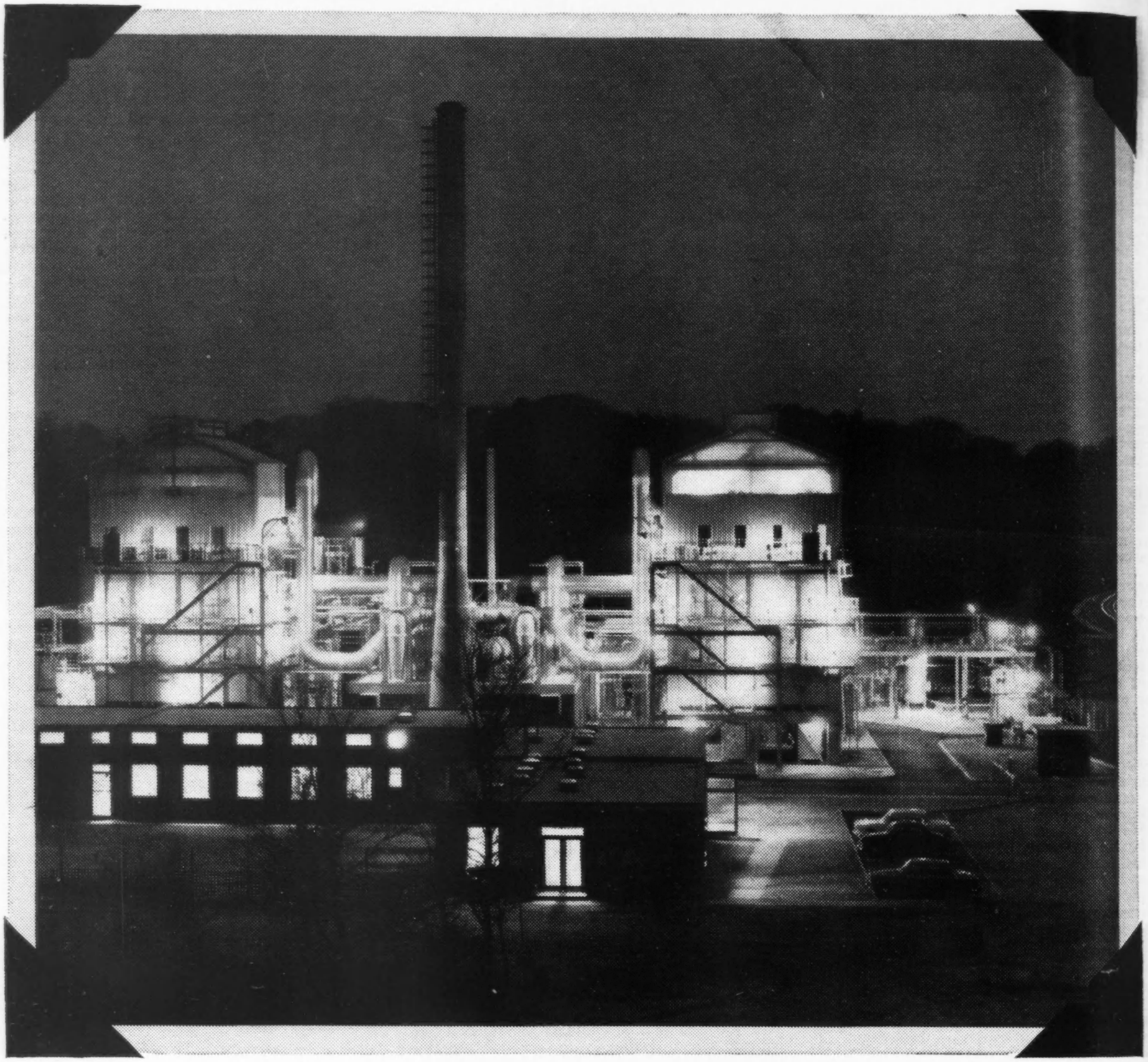
The awards were made by a committee of 27 judges, including educationalists, government officials and business, advertising and public relations executives. More than 250 campaigns were studied by the judges, who then named 26 to receive 'Saturday Review's' 1965 awards for 'distinguished advertising in the public interest.'

Next year the spearhead of British Travel's promotional literature will again be the 56-page, illustrated colour book 'Holidays in Britain'. One million copies, covering 12 editions, will be distributed in Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 2,000 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed in part by the advertising placed in it by British exporters. It forms a useful and inexpensive medium for firms interested in the Japanese market. Rates are* £12 *for a half page or* £20 *for a full page* (10 *ins.* × 7 *ins.*), *payable in sterling in London. Copy can be translated into Japanese at no extra cost. Further details can be obtained by writing to: The Commercial Department, British Embassy,* 1 *Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan. The summer issue closes for copy on May* 25 *and the autumn issue on August* 25.



A VIEW OF THE GASWORKS

The new gasworks at Hythe could hardly be more different from most people's idea of a gasworks. It is a part of the new gas industry and it can produce High Speed Gas in only ninety seconds.

The high pressure catalytic reformers used at Hythe were originally developed by I.C.I. for chemical manufacture and adopted by the gas industry to make gas out of naphtha. The basic feedstock for gas-making at Hythe, naphtha, is a product from oil refining, and reaches the Southern Gas Board's works at Hythe from the refinery at Fawley next door. Produced at pressure, the gas made by the I.C.I. process at Hythe is transmitted into the Area grid and travels under its own momentum for long distances. In this way, gas made near Southampton is being used to cook thousands of lunches as far away as Banbury.

The I.C.I. reformers produce many times more gas on the same site area than a traditional gasworks. In fact, the entire gas-producing installations at Hythe at present cover only two acres. They are making gas at a fraction of the capital cost of traditional processes. The naphtha reforming process is such a success that it is already in use at fourteen other gasworks throughout Britain, and in at least nine countries overseas.

Hythe is part of a revolution in the economics of gas-making which is altering not only the outward appearance but the entire competitive position of the British gas industry.

In today's high speed world . . . the gas industry thinks of tomorrow

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	130	141	124	+101	+ 33	+22	+39
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	107	140	146	133	+152	+ 89	+29	+30
1964	124	128*	144	138	123	106	153	120	162	184	153	+484	+332	+44	+49
1963															
3rd quarter	117	120	137	131	119	104	138	106	141	164	141	— 2	— 12	— 7	— 6
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	149	168	144	+127	+ 61	+23	+41
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	147	115	154	176	152	+ 88	+ 79	+ 2	+ 4
2nd quarter	123	127	142	136	121	105	150	120	153	184	149	+153	+126	+ 5	+ 1
3rd quarter	124	127	145	139	123	106	154	120	167	188	153	+119	+ 77	+ 6	+13
4th quarter	127	131*	147	141	124	107	160	127	173	186	158	+124	+ 50	+31	+31
1965															
1st quarter						108									
1964															
September	..	127	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	129*	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	132*	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965															
January	..	133*	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	132*	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..		..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	130	130	+ 96
1964	161	125*	125·7	+3·3	108·6	125·4	148·5	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963																
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	133	132	— 1
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	124·0	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	125·0	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	154	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·8	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	161	125*	127·6	+4·5	109·9	127·1	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965																
1st quarter		121*	128·8	+4·5	109·7*	129·0*	153·6	353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	
1964																
September	154	113	126·7	+4·4	109·1	126·2	149·8	315	+ 1	+11	239	Nil	— 7	152	132	..
October	156	119*	126·8	+4·1	110·0	126·3	149·9	332	+ 17	+27	233	— 6	—12	147	135	..
November	161	127*	127·8	+4·6	110·3	127·2	150·7	338	+ 6	+19	230	— 3	—16	152	136	..
December	161	125*	128·3	+4·8	109·4	127·6	152·1	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	149	146	..
1965																
January	163*	123*	128·7	+4·6	109·2	128·6	153·2	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February	164*	122*	128·7	+4·5	109·8*	129·0*	153·4	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March		121*	129·1	+4·4	110·0*	129·3*	154·2	341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April					110·0*	129·4*		313	— 28	—20	274	+25	+14	149*	143*	..

† Not seasonally adjusted * Provisional

OVERSEAS STERLING AREA TRADE SUMMARY

1964: A year of continued strong expansion of Overseas Sterling Countries' Trade

BETWEEN 1963 and 1964, exports and imports of the overseas sterling area both grew by about 11 per cent, despite some hesitancy during the year. This was roughly the same rate of expansion for exports as in 1963, but the growth in imports was more rapid than it was a year earlier.

Developments in the fourth quarter of 1964

The value of total exports from overseas sterling countries (excluding exports of Middle East oil), after allowing for seasonal movements, increased in the final quarter of 1964, following the hesitancy which occurred between the second and third quarters of the year, and was 9 per cent above the level of the fourth quarter of 1963 (Table A). This renewed growth between the third and fourth quarters resulted from an increase in exports to the non-sterling area (an additional £39 million) and to the United Kingdom (additional £13 million). Inter-trade between the overseas sterling area countries however showed no further growth, the level in the final quarter of 1964 remaining at much the same level as in the previous quarter.

Overseas sterling countries' imports increased throughout 1964, with growth accelerating during the second half of the year. The rise in imports during 1964 was greater than in exports and in the fourth quarter they were 13 per cent greater than a year earlier. As with exports, imports from the United Kingdom and the non-sterling area continued to expand up to the end of 1964, and in the final quarter of the year imports from these two areas increased by 4 per cent (£17 million) and 3½ per cent (£37 million) respectively compared with the previous quarter.

Table A—Overseas Sterling Area Trade

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED VALUES) £ million

Period	Exports to				Imports from			
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	World	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Non-Sterling Area	World
1961								
1st quarter	311	199	561	1,071	404	213	804	1,422
2nd quarter	316	198	597	1,111	371	215	808	1,394
3rd quarter	312	197	625	1,133	353	210	750	1,313
4th quarter	320	192	624	1,136	339	214	760	1,313
1962								
1st quarter	307	198	626	1,130	337	210	806	1,354
2nd quarter	317	199	622	1,137	344	216	787	1,346
3rd quarter	316	199	622	1,137	363	214	875	1,453
4th quarter	300	198	652	1,151	366	216	853	1,435
1963								
1st quarter	317	206	670	1,193	370	243	868	1,481
2nd quarter	335	210	718	1,262	375	221	931	1,527
3rd quarter	341	218	769	1,328	376	231	938	1,545
4th quarter	352	234	753	1,339	376	245	945	1,565
1964								
1st quarter	368	230	783	1,381	385	248	976	1,610
2nd quarter	376	245	796	1,417	392	255	980	1,627
3rd quarter	374	250	781	1,405	396	270	1,058	1,723
4th quarter	387	249	820	1,455	413	264	1,035	1,772

Exports from overseas sterling countries in 1964

Total exports by the overseas sterling countries for 1964 as a whole were almost 11 per cent higher in value than in 1963, most of the increase taking place in the first half of the year. The increase was only slightly below the 12 per cent growth which occurred between 1962 and 1963. Table B below shows that exports to the United Kingdom and to the overseas sterling area both grew strongly in 1964 at a greater rate than exports to other markets. This reverses the position of 1963 when the non-sterling area market provided the greater stimulus to the exports of the overseas sterling area. Of exports to the non-sterling area, those to the countries of the European Economic Community increased by more than 17 per cent – much the same rate as occurred between 1962 and 1963 but the growth in exports to North America and to other non-sterling countries was only about 6 per cent, much less than

Table B—Overseas Sterling countries' trade by direction

(PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1963 and 1964)

	Sterling Area		Non-Sterling Area				All Countries
	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	North America	EEC	Other Countries	Total	
Exports	+12·2	+12·7	+ 5·1	+17·6	+7·4	+ 9·7	+10·8
Imports	+ 7·2	+13·3	+16·5	+13·1	+8·6	+12·1	+11·1

in 1963, largely reflecting a fall of £20 million in Australian wheat exports to China. The rapid growth in exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe continued in 1964, when they were valued at £242 million with exports from Australia and India again contributing strongly to the growth.

A rising level of demand for many of the major export commodities, associated in many instances with higher average values, underlies the continued growth of the exports of the overseas sterling area in 1964. Of the fifteen major commodities shown in table C, eight had increases ranging from 5 per cent to 17 per cent in quantity exported. Raw wool is the most important overseas sterling area export and in 1964, although the quantity was rather lower than in 1963, rising prices led to an increase of nearly £46 million in the wool export earnings of the overseas sterling area last year. Exports of copper and meat and meat preparations also increased substantially (£32 million and £29 million respectively) both in quantity and price. Jute goods contributed an increase of nearly £16 million, a rise of 11 per cent compared with the previous year, with increasing quantity outweighing the fall in unit value. The most marked exceptions to the generally favourable commodity situation were rubber and cotton. The quantities exported fell sharply in both cases, and although cotton prices were a little firmer than in 1963, rubber export earnings fell by 16 per cent and cotton by 18 per cent.

Table C—Exports of some major commodities from the Overseas Sterling Area

	Unit of quantity	Exports in 1964			
		Quantity		Value	
		Unit	% change over 1963	£ million	% change over 1963
Raw wool	lb. million	2,286·3	— 1	560·4	+ 9
Raw cotton	lb. million	669·0	—21	60·5	—18
Raw jute	tons '000	800·1	+ 7	63·4	+12
Wheat	tons '000	5,876·3	+ 5	128·3	+10
Raw sugar	tons '000	3,972·1	—	183·8	+ 2
Lead	tons '000	509·0	+16	36·4	+30
Tin	tons '000	83·9	—14	92·5	+ 9
Copper	tons '000	818·1	+14	180·7	+22
Raw cocoa	tons '000	607·1	— 1	114·2	+ 6
Raw coffee	lb. million	611·3	+10	78·9	+44
Tea	lb. million	1,006·3	— 2	192·4	— 3
Natural rubber	tons '000	1,244·8	—12	223·1	—16
Cotton piece-goods	yds. million	1,104·4	+ 5	77·5	+14
Jute goods	tons '000	1,364·6	+17	157·9	+11
Meat and meat preparations	cwts. million	23·2	+ 8	251·0	+13

Exports from individual overseas sterling countries

With the exception of Singapore, all the main overseas sterling countries increased their exports in 1964 compared with 1963. The largest increase was in Australia's exports, a rise of £96 million and no other main exporting country approached this amount, the next being New Zealand with a rise of £59 million, Hong Kong nearly £50 million and India £43 million. These four countries combined which account for 43 per cent of overseas sterling area exports, contributed nearly half the total absolute increase of £556 million in overseas sterling countries' exports in 1964. Nearly one-third of Australia's 10 per cent increase in exports was attributable to higher earnings from meat and meat preparations, wheat and lead; substantial rises were evident in her exports to the United Kingdom, (£41 million) and Japan, (£16 million) while larger shipments of wheat accounted for the bulk of the increase in value of her exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (£28 million). Exports from Australia to North America declined by nearly £11 million. New Zealand, which supplies about 40 per cent of the overseas sterling area's total exports of meat and meat preparations, benefited from an increase in the price of meat, which rose steadily throughout the first three quarters of the year and jumped rapidly in the final quarter; her exports to all the main market areas except North America increased; and the United Kingdom took two-thirds of the total increase of 18 per cent between 1963 and 1964. Most of Hong Kong's total rise (16 per cent) was attributable to greater exports to the United Kingdom, the European Free Trade Association and Western Germany. India supplies a little over half the overseas sterling area's total exports of cotton piece-goods and her additional export earnings of 7 per cent were in part attributable to a slight rise in quantity exported combined with a substantial rise in the unit value of these goods. Increased shipments of goods to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe made up nearly two-thirds of the total increase in her export earnings; North America took most of the remaining one-third, while exports to Western Germany and the United Kingdom declined slightly. Nearly two-thirds of the £31 mllion rise (16 per cent) in the exports of the Irish Republic was taken by the United Kingdom but there was also an increase of £11 million in her exports to the countries of the European Economic Community; exports to North America declined by about £5 million. Total exports reported by Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia combined were £95 million higher than in 1963, but part of this apparent increase is due to the change in the method of recording trade since January 1, 1964 and the true rate of growth cannot yet be assessed. Zambia, however, supplies over 80 per cent of the overseas sterling area's exports of copper and her exports will therefore have benefited from the very considerable rises in price during the year. The East African countries, which produce nearly 80 per cent of the coffee exported by the overseas sterling area, gained from the strongly rising prices but the increase was to some extent offset by a decrease in the value of exports of raw cotton, of which they are also an important supplier. Malayan export earnings suffered from the general reduction in value and quantity of natural rubber exported; Singapore's exports, after a slow start in the first half of the year, showed a marked increase in the third and fourth quarters, although the total for the year was still 26 per cent (£70.5 million) lower than in 1963.

Imports into overseas sterling countries in 1964

The total value of imports by the overseas sterling countries in 1964 increased by 11 per cent compared with 1963; in absolute terms the value of the increase was £676 million. Their imports from the United Kingdom increased by 7 per cent (£107 million). Imports from non-sterling countries increased by 12 per cent; the largest contributor to this increase, both in proportion and in absolute terms, was North America, from whom the overseas sterling area imported an additional £196 million worth of goods, an increase of just over 16 per cent. Imports from the countries of the European Economic Community rose by 13 per cent (£105 million) and from the remainder of the non-sterling countries by 8 per cent; this latter increase included a rise of 13 per cent (£25 million) in imports from the countries of the European Free Trade Association, excluding the United Kingdom, and of 18 per cent in imports from Japan. Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and from China rose by £31.6 million and £47.5 million respectively.

The main contributors to the increase in imports from the United Kingdom were Australia, up by £28 million, the Irish Republic, an additional £21 million and Nigeria, £16 million more than in 1963. Imports from the United Kingdom by India, however, dropped by £15 million and there was also a slight decline in New Zealand's imports. As suppliers of goods to the overseas sterling area, the European Free Trade Association maintained in 1964 the steadily rising trend of the past few years.

Imports by individual overseas sterling countries

Nearly all the main overseas sterling area countries, with the exception of Singapore, Ghana and the Mediterranean Territories, increased their imports in 1964 compared with the previous year. The increase in imports into Ceylon was 32 per cent, over £36 million, the first increase recorded for several years. Of the increase, some £10 million came from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China combined but the European Economic Community and Japan also contributed to the growth. Imports into Australia increased by nearly £180 million and this was the largest increase of any country of the overseas sterling area. Much of the increase came from North America (£80 million) but imports from the United Kingdom (£28 million), the European Economic Community and Japan also made notable contributions. South Africa, too, recorded a substantial increase in imports in 1964 with the United Kingdom supplying much of the increase.

Hong Kong's imports rose by £71.2 million of which about one quarter came from China; additional meat imports figured strongly in this trade with China but there were also greater imports of fish, yarn and clothing. Imports from Japan rose by £19 million and from North America by £13 million. Imports of the Irish Republic rose by £43 million, half of which was supplied by the United Kingdom. Pakistan's total increased by about £39 million, two-thirds of which came from the European Economic Community and Japan in nearly equal proportions, and 7 per cent £3 million) from the United Kingdom. Malayan imports rose by nearly £9 million, spread over most of the main supplying areas. Only Singapore and Ghana showed decreases in their total imports, the fall being £98 million and almost £9 million respectively.

(Continued on next page)

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Imports from industrial countries

Between 1963 and 1964 the overseas sterling countries' imports from industrial countries increased by nearly 12 per cent, slightly more than the percentage increase in their imports from all sources; in absolute terms, the industrial countries supplied £490 million of the total increase of £676 million. All the main industrial supplying areas increased their sales to the overseas sterling area, the largest percentage increases being Japan, 18 per cent, North America, 16 per cent and Germany, over 15 per cent. The largest absolute increases were, however, from North America, £196 million (16 per cent), and from the United Kingdom, £107 million (7 per cent). The European Economic Community achieved an increase of £105 million (13 per cent), more than half of which came from Germany.

Australia increased her imports from industrial countries by £158 million representing an increase of nearly 24 per cent; North America provided just over half and the United Kingdom about one fifth of this total increase. The Irish Republic and Pakistan increased their imports from industrial countries by £38 million (15 per cent), and £37 million (14 per cent) respectively, and Nigeria showed an increase of £40 million (22 per cent), nearly half of which represented increased purchases from the United Kingdom.

The only overseas sterling country reducing her imports from industrial countries was India, with a decrease of £2 million, although this represented a drop of considerably less than 1 per cent and was largely a result of the decline in her trade with the United Kingdom, from whom she imported £15 million less than in 1963; her imports from the European Economic Community increased by £6 million, but there was little change in her trade with North America.

Table D—Overseas Sterling countries' imports from industrial countries (i)

1964 COMPARED WITH 1963

Imports into \ Imports from		United Kingdom	Germany	EEC including Germany	EFTA	North America	Japan	Total industrial countries	Total imports
Australia:									
(a) 1963	£m.	253	50	100	37	223	56	672	881
(b) 1964	£m.	281	58	118	43	304	82	830	1,061
(c) Percentage change		+11	+16	+18	+16	+36	+46	+24	+20
India:									
(a)	£m.	134	70	111	22	322	50	640	883
(b)	£m.	119	75	117	22	325	54	638	889
(c)	%	—11	+7	+5	—	+1	+8	—	+1
Irish Republic:									
(a)	£m.	156	20	47	12	26	4	258	306
(b)	£m.	177	24	54	13	35	5	296	350
(c)	%	+14	+20	+15	+8	+35	+25	+15	+14
New Zealand:									
(a)	£m.	131	10	22	8	42	16	219	328
(b)	£m.	125	9	21	8	46	17	219	332
(c)	%	—5	—10	—5	—	+10	+6	—	+1
Nigeria:									
(a)	£m.	72	16	45	11	19	27	178	207
(b)	£m.	88	19	56	14	23	33	218	254
(c)	%	+22	+19	+24	+27	+21	+22	+23	+23
Pakistan:									
(a)	£m.	45	32	50	5	147	17	265	317
(b)	£m.	48	44	62	8	156	27	302	356
(c)	%	+7	+38	+24	+60	+6	+59	+14	+12
Overseas Sterling Area:									
(a)	£m.	1,485	374	806	203	1,193	435	4,155	6,091
(b)	£m.	1,592	432	911	228	1,389	515	4,645	6,767
(c)	%	+7	+16	+13	+12	+16	+18	+12	+11

(i) Includes United Kingdom, Continental OECD, United States, Canada and Japan.

Trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

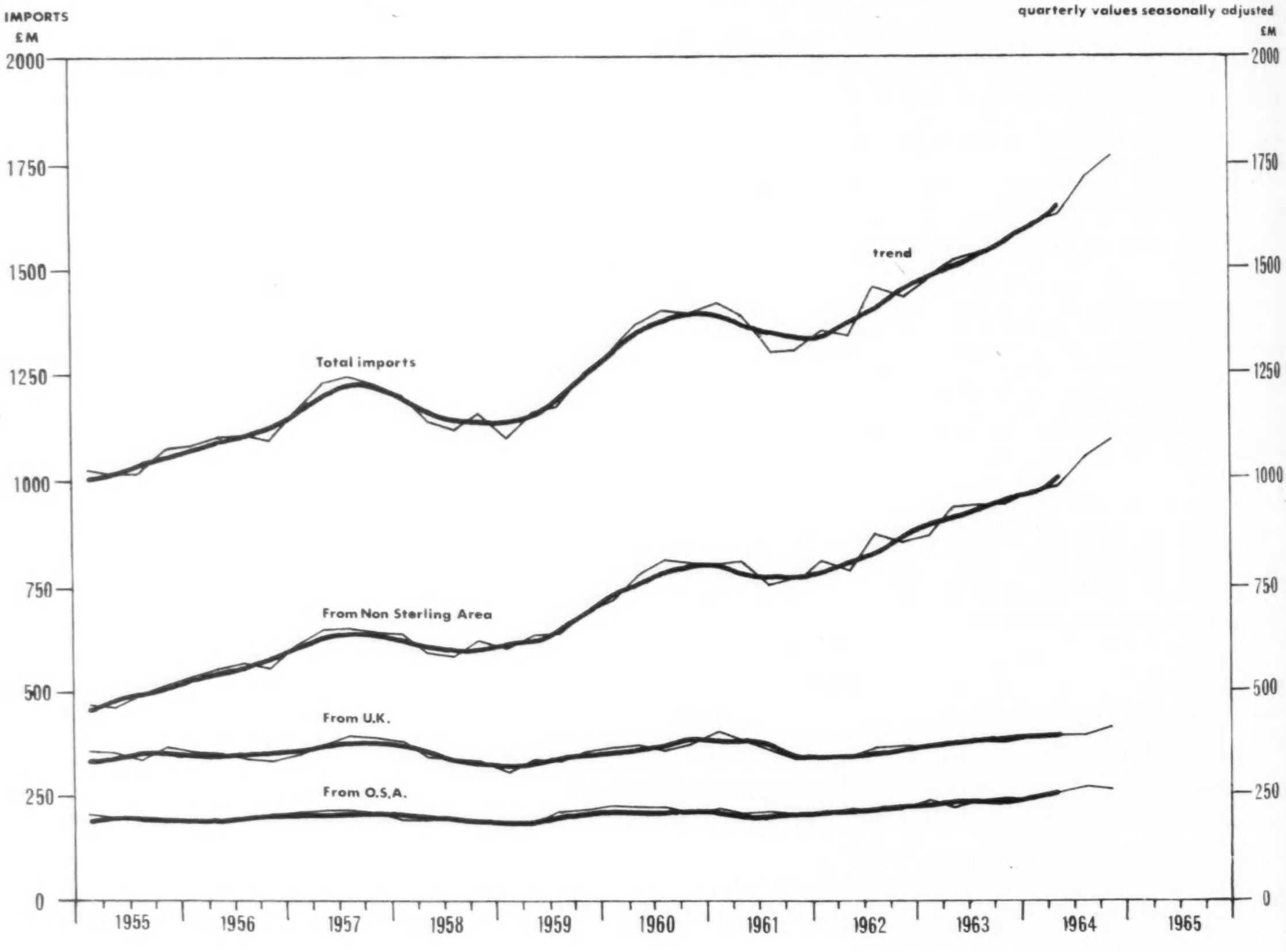
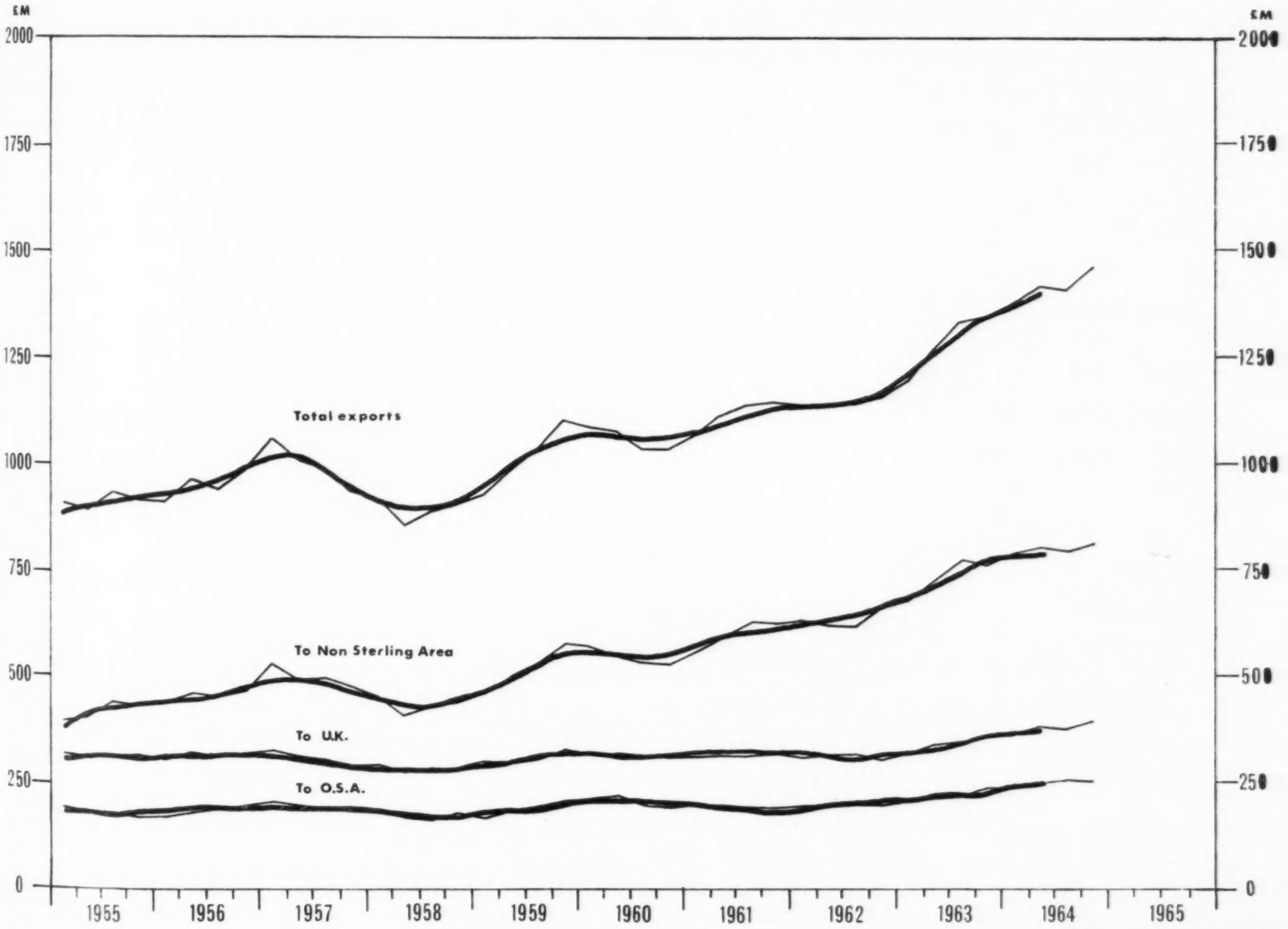


Table 1—Direction of trade of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	United Kingdom	Overseas Sterling Area	Total Sterling Area	North America	EEC	EFTA excluding United Kingdom (c)	Other Non-Sterling countries	Total Non-Sterling countries	WORLD
A. IMPORTS									
1959	336	199	535	174	160	37	272	643	1,178
1960	370	220	590	232	191	45	317	785	1,375
1961	366	213	578	226	189	46	318	779	1,358
1962	353	214	567	254	187	46	344	831	1,398
1963	371	230	601	298	202	51	371	922	1,523
1964	398	261	659	347	228	57	401	1,033	1,692
1963 1st quarter	368	211	579	248	193	46	361	848	1,426
2nd quarter	379	226	604	317	201	51	376	944	1,549
3rd quarter	367	235	602	304	208	50	373	935	1,537
4th quarter	385	248	633	329	204	56	375	964	1,597
1964 1st quarter	387	241	628	318	212	54	382	966	1,593
2nd quarter	396	260	656	331	222	58	382	993	1,649
3rd quarter	386	274	661	344	239	59	415	1,057	1,718
4th quarter	423	267	690	397	238	57	425	1,117	1,808
B. EXPORTS (*a*) (*b*)									
1959	307	188	495	138	156	17	208	518	1,013
1960	314	203	517	135	161	21	229	547	1,064
1961	315	196	511	156	165	21	257	599	1,109
1962	310	199	509	176	175	21	259	630	1,139
1963	336	217	554	191	206	25	305	726	1,280
1964	378	245	622	201	242	27	327	797	1,419
1963 1st quarter	314	201	515	171	191	24	287	672	1,187
2nd quarter	340	208	548	205	205	25	305	741	1,289
3rd quarter	333	225	558	209	195	24	317	746	1,304
4th quarter	359	235	595	179	231	25	311	746	1,341
1964 1st quarter	368	228	596	189	249	27	331	796	1,392
2nd quarter	383	244	626	206	255	27	334	821	1,447
3rd quarter	367	258	625	202	218	27	312	759	1,384
4th quarter	394	250	643	206	244	28	331	810	1,453

(*a*) Exports include re-exports. (*b*) Exports of Middle East oil are excluded throughout the tables. (*c*) Not including Finland.



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Statistical notes

Sources. The tables have been compiled by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade from the publications of sterling and Commonwealth countries or from material made available specially through the co-operation of those countries. Since the tables of trade are based on the statistics compiled by the individual countries, the methods and definitions differ in details from country to country. The notes which follow indicate the main differences. Further information on the trade definitions used by Commonwealth and sterling countries and more detailed figures are given in the *Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and Sterling Area for* 1963.

System of Trade. In the main the statistics relate to total imports and exports, including re-exports; the principal exceptions are Jordan and Gambia (imports for consumption) and Trinidad and Tobago and Iceland (imports for consumption and exports of home-produced goods).

Valuation. Exports are generally f.o.b. Imports by most countries are valued c.i.f., the principal exceptions being imports into Australia, Republic of South Africa, and Zambia, Southern Rhodesia and Malawi, which are valued f.o.b.

Coverage. The term 'imports (or exports) of the overseas sterling area' in Tables 1 and 2 means the sum total of the imports (or exports) recorded by each of the countries. It therefore includes the trade of overseas sterling countries with each other, but excludes trade between the State of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. Except in so far as the trade is recorded by partner countries, the figures do not cover the trade in oil and other commodities of Kuwait and the British protected states in the Persian Gulf. The statistics of overseas sterling area exports therefore exclude exports of Middle East oil.

Certain adjustments of figures as recorded in the national returns have been made to secure greater uniformity of treatment. Thus the statistics relate to merchandise trade only; silver bullion has been included in merchandise, but silver coin, gold coin and bullion, gold ores and unworked and partly worked gold are excluded. Gold bullion, semi-processed gold and material exported under the Atomic Energy Act are excluded from the Republic

Table 2—Trade of the Commonwealth and Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1963				1964				1965
					1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
IMPORTS (*a*):													
United Kingdom (*b*)	1,099	1,123	1,205	1,378	1,144	1,193	1,202	1,282	1,381	1,393	1,337	1,402	
Overseas Sterling Area	1,358	1,398	1,523	1,692	1,426	1,549	1,537	1,597	1,593	1,649	1,718	1,808	
Australia	187	202	220	265	208	222	228	223	236	260	277	288	284
Ceylon	32	31	28	37	23	28	28	34	30	37	54	28	
Kenya, Tanzania (*c*), Uganda	35	35	38	40	37	39	38	36	36	38	39	45	
Ghana	35	30	33	30	32	30	33	35	32	23	31	36(*d*)	
Hong Kong	93	104	116	134	107	116	114	126	127	138	130	139	
India	202	212	221	222	212	233	231	208	222	204	211	252	
Irish Republic	65	68	77	87	69	80	70	87	88	91	81	90(*d*)	
Jamaica	19	20	20	25	19	20	20	22	25	25	24	27(*d*)	
Malaya	39	44	44	47	43	47	44	44	45	47	47	48	
Mediterranean Territories (*e*)	20	21	23	22	21	22	23	25	22	21	20	27	
New Zealand	81	68	82	83	72	77	92	86	83	82	92	75	
Nigeria	56	51	52	64	48	48	51	61	60	56	68	69	
Pakistan	57	66	79	89	64	81	77	95	81	79	96	101	
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, Malawi	(*f*) 39	36	34	20 27 4	32	34	35	33	15 25 3	20 29 4	21 29 4	23 27 4	
Singapore	94	96	103	78	102	107	108	94	80	79	76	78	
South Africa (*g*) (*h*)	126	128	152	191	150	157	153	163	178	187	197	201	213
Trinidad and Tobago	30	32	34	38	32	36	29	37	34	40	35	42(*i*)	
Other	148	154	169	189	155	171	164	186	171	189	185	211	
STERLING AREA	2,456	2,521	2,728	3,070	2,570	2,741	2,739	2,878	2,974	3,042	3,054	3,210	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (*j*)	2,216	2,267	2,434	2,719	2,290	2,437	2,453	2,556	2,645	2,688	2,706	2,836	
CANADA	508	521	543	622	468	562	546	595	548	678	605	658	
COMMONWEALTH (*j*)	2,724	2,788	2,977	3,341	2,759	2,999	2,999	3,151	3,192	3,366	3,311	3,494	
EXPORTS (*a*):													
United Kingdom (*b*)	960	987	1,058	1,102	1,038	1,071	1,009	1,116	1,119	1,130	1,011	1,147	
Overseas Sterling Area	1,109	1,139	1,280	1,419	1,187	1,289	1,304	1,341	1,392	1,447	1,384	1,453	
Australia	208	210	247	271	220	227	252	289	281	282	245	276	263
Ceylon	32	33	32	35	32	33	34	30	31	36	41	31	
Kenya, Tanzania (*c*), Uganda	34	35	43	48	42	39	45	45	52	44	49	47	
Ghana	26	26	24	26	23	30	26	19	35	30	23	16(*d*)	
Hong Kong	61	69	78	90	73	75	80	83	85	89	90	97	
India	124	126	145	155	132	135	147	164	145	153	157	166	
Irish Republic	45	44	49	57	43	48	53	52	56	53	57	61(*d*)	
Jamaica	15	16	18	19	15	22	17	18	18	25	18	15(*d*)	
Malaya	55	55	57	58	57	57	61	51	53	54	62	62	
Mediterranean Territories (*e*)	6	7	7	7	7	9	6	6	7	9	6	7	
New Zealand	71	72	82	96	84	102	68	72	113	116	71	85	106
Nigeria	43	42	47	54	45	51	44	49	54	54	54	52	
Pakistan	36	35	37	37	39	36	34	40	35	27	40	48	
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, Malawi	(*f*) 52	52	56	42 34 3	43	59	64	57	43 22 3	42 36 3	40 43 4	43 37 3	
Singapore	66	67	67	50	71	70	77	51	47	48	51	52	
South Africa (*g*)	107	107	113	119	106	119	111	118	119	128	111	118	116
Trinidad and Tobago	27	28	31	34	30	36	29	29	35	35	33	34(*i*)	
Other	101	116	148	184	125	142	156	167	158	180	189	207	
STERLING AREA	2,069	2,126	2,339	2,521	2,225	2,359	2,314	2,457	2,511	2,578	2,395	2,600	
STERLING COMMONWEALTH (*j*)	1,887	1,930	2,109	2,247	2,017	2,125	2,082	2,214	2,250	2,298	2,120	2,321	
CANADA	519	529	578	689	492	572	591	656	590	711	740	716	
COMMONWEALTH (*j*)	2,407	2,459	2,687	2,937	2,509	2,696	2,673	2,870	2,840	3,010	2,859	3,037	

(*a*) For valuation see statistical notes. (*b*) Values for 1961 and 1962 include revised estimated average values for parcel post. (*c*) Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar. (*d*) October–November at quarterly rate. (*e*) Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta. (*f*) From January 1, 1964, figures of all trade are recorded separately for Zambia, Southern Rhodesia and Malawi, including trade between the countries. (*g*) Includes South West Africa and also the Southern African territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. (*h*) Excludes military stores from 3rd quarter, 1963. (*i*) Includes some estimations. (*j*) Excludes South and South West Africa; also excludes the Southern African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) whose total trade in 1962 was of the order of £12 million.

of South Africa's exports. Wherever practicable transit and trans-shipment trade and ships' stores (including coal and other fuel), whether for foreign or national vessels, have been excluded.

Definition of 'Commonwealth', etc. The Commonwealth totals exclude Kuwait, the Republic of South Africa and South West Africa. Because the trade of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland is included with that of the Republic of South Africa, Commonwealth totals also exclude the trade of those territories. The Southern Cameroons previously included in the figures for Nigeria, are excluded from October 1, 1960. 'Overseas Sterling Area' refers to all sterling area countries except the United Kingdom. The figures of the overseas sterling countries' trade with EFTA (excluding the United Kingdom) cover trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal.

Commodity Export (Table 3). General note – the figures in this table refer to domestic exports only.

Copper – the figures exclude certain shipments from South Africa for which values are not available separately and amount in thousand tons to 30 in 1959, 19 in 1960, 24 in 1961, 22 in 1962, 11 in 1963 and 5 in 1964. Figures in all years for the non-sterling area include shipments from Zambia of blister copper purchased by the United Kingdom but first consigned to non-sterling countries for refining.

Lead – SITC item 283-4 – Includes pig lead and lead bullion taken as 100 per cent metal and lead ores and concentrate are converted to show the estimated weight of recoverable lead, but the values relate partly to the ore, etc. as such.

Provisional and Estimated Figures. Figures of imports and exports from individual national accounts, particularly in recent quarters, are in many instances provisional and in a few cases it has been necessary to estimate trade. Revisions to previously published figures are embodied in the tables. Owing to the omission of Middle East oil exports and for other reasons, for example differences of timing and valuation, the total of inter-overseas sterling area trade measured by overseas sterling countries' imports differs from the total as measured by their exports.

Rounding of Figures. In all tables the totals shown are the aggregation of unrounded figures and will frequently not agree exactly with the addition of the rounded figures shown elsewhere in the tables.

Exchange Rates. The figures for any period are converted at the exchange rate ruling at that period.

Symbols Used. ' . . ' Not available. ' – ' Nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Table 3—Principal Exports of the Overseas Sterling Area

quarterly averages in £ million

	Raw wool	Raw cotton (*a*)	Raw jute	Wheat	Raw sugar (*b*)	Lead (*c*)	Tin	Copper	Raw cocoa	Raw coffee	Tea	Natural rubber (*d*)
1959	106·8	12·9	13·3	10·0	22·9	7·0	9·8	33·5	28·4	10·8	45·9	89·3
1960	108·3	14·4	15·2	13·3	23·8	6·4	16·3	37·8	26·9	10·7	46·1	92·3
1961	112·9	14·3	16·8	27·7	26·5	5·7	18·5	35·3	27·0	10·2	47·1	72·7
1962	112·5	12·6	14·6	22·0	29·4	6·8	18·9	34·2	26·9	11·5	48·1	70·2
1963	128·7	18·5	14·2	29·2	45·2	7·0	21·3	37·1	27·0	13·7	49·3	66·5
1964 (*e*)	140·1	15·1	15·8	32·1	45·9	9·1	23·1	45·2	28·6	19·7	48·1	55·8
1963 1st quarter	129·1	16·8	18·6	27·2	25·1	5·6	20·4	34·5	31·2	14·8	48·2	75·3
2nd quarter	130·7	21·3	10·7	30·3	39·2	7·2	22·0	35·9	32·6	14·7	35·2	69·0
3rd quarter	91·5	21·7	9·9	32·3	68·6	8·1	23·3	37·6	22·1	12·0	54·1	68·2
4th quarter	163·3	14·3	17·6	26·9	47·8	7·1	19·4	40·6	22·0	13·3	60·0	53·3
1964 1st quarter	173·9	11·6	16·0	44·6	35·5	8·5	22·1	49·2	41·9	23·7	39·3	54·7
2nd quarter (*e*)	157·3	16·6	13·7	40·9	48·4	8·5	22·1	42·8	35·5	18·5	37·3	50·4
3rd quarter (*e*)	84·7	16·4	10·2	24·2	55·5	9·7	24·5	41·1	24·3	22·5	59·9	61·2
4th quarter (*e*)	144·5	15·9	23·5	18·6	44·4	9·7	23·8	47·5	12·6	14·1	55·9	56·8

	Cotton piece-goods	Jute goods	Meat and meat prepara-tions(*f*)	Dairy products (*g*)	Hides and skins (*h*)	Timber	Iron ore	Fruit	Tobacco and manu-factures	Rice	Vegetable oils	Oilseeds and nuts
1959	15·5	24·8	46·6	32·3	22·5	12·2	6·4	24·0	11·6	15·9	14·0	25·3
1960	17·5	29·5	43·9	27·8	21·6	15·3	8·4	25·5	12·9	15·7	12·6	23·9
1961	16·8	32·7	46·1	27·4	21·2	15·0	9·2	25·8	14·2	16·7	12·4	24·6
1962	15·1	33·9	50·7	27·6	21·5	15·9	12·4	28·4	15·6	18·8	11·7	22·7
1963	17·0	35·6	55·5	30·8	23·7	18·3	13·4	29·1	18·1	18·2	13·5	25·4
1964 (*e*)	19·4	39·5	62·8	34·9	25·1	18·3	13·0	33·0	17·3	17·1	14·9	23·3
1963 1st quarter	17·1	34·3	54·4	33·1	22·1	15·6	11·9	23·2	7·3	18·6	12·3	23·7
2nd quarter	16·1	36·6	55·5	25·1	24·6	17·7	14·9	41·9	25·1	27·5	14·3	23·6
3rd quarter	16·8	36·6	59·2	25·7	23·4	20·6	15·2	29·3	28·1	17·0	14·8	28·1
4th quarter	17·9	34·9	52·8	39·1	24·9	19·2	11·8	21·8	11·9	9·5	12·5	26·2
1964 1st quarter	17·8	33·3	56·9	38·2	26·3	18·3	11·2	27·5	6·6	18·5	15·8	24·7
2nd quarter (*e*)	19·8	39·4	66·6	26·4	26·5	18·9	14·8	48·9	24·1	25·3	13·7	21·7
3rd quarter (*e*)	19·6	39·0	68·2	26·3	23·6	19·2	14·4	31·9	27·1	14·2	15·2	24·4
4th quarter (*e*)	20·3	46·1	59·3	48·8	24·1	16·9	11·4	23·7	11·5	10·2	14·7	22·5

(*a*) Including linters. (*b*) Excluding Sugar Preference Certificates. (*c*) Including values of other metals found with lead in complex concentrates. See Statistical Notes. (*d*) Excluding gutta-percha and jelutong. Total exports of rubber from Overseas Sterling Area includes re-exports from Malaya which are not separately available. Malayan imports of rubber (mainly from Sabah, Sarawak and Thailand) averaged £3·0 million per quarter in 1964. (*e*) Partly estimated. (*f*) Exports of meat from South Africa are excluded. (*g*) Milk, cream, butter, cheese and eggs. (*h*) Including hides and skins exported from India in the rough tanned condition. Excluding furskins.

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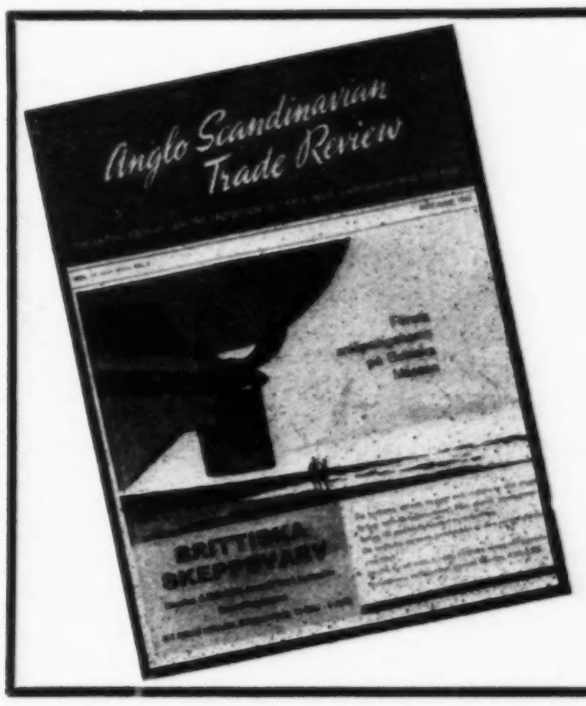

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United Kingdom Trade in April

Summary

THE TREND OF exports has continued strongly upwards. Imports have been declining sharply, but the fall may now be tending to level-out. The average trade deficit in the three months February-April has fallen to little more than a quarter of the average 1964 level.

Trade balance

There was a deficit on visible trade in April of £29 million (seasonally adjusted), but this partly reflects the higher import figure, which included imports from the United States delayed from February. Taking the three months February-April together (in which the low February imports are combined with the higher import totals in March and April) the deficit averaged £12 million a month, compared with an average deficit of £46 million a month last year.

Exports

In April the value of exports (seasonally adjusted) was maintained at the high figure of £387 million, much the same as in February and March. Having regard to the variability of the series, this sustained rate for three successive months is indicative of a strongly rising trend. The average for the three months February-April was £388 million, nearly 3 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The strong increase in exports that commenced last autumn following the slight decline in the summer of 1964 has clearly continued into the early months of 1965. The monthly rate of exports in February-April was 7 per cent higher than in the third quarter of last year and 5 per cent more than the previous peak rate in the early months of 1964.

The recent growth in exports has been mainly to the sterling area and to Western Europe, but with a sharp recovery also to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the three months February-April exports to the sterling area were 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The increase was mainly in shipments to Australia, Pakistan and Hong Kong. Against this exports to South Africa and India have fallen back a little. Exports to Western Europe in February-April were nearly 4 per cent higher than in November-January. There has been further strong growth in exports to EFTA countries and continued steady recovery in exports to EEC as a whole, though recently the increase has been mainly in exports to Belgium and to Western Germany, with little change elsewhere. In the North American market exports to the United States were 2 per cent higher, three months on three months,

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE
TABLE 1 (A)
TOTALS
Seasonally adjusted values

£ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance*
1964	368	475	13	—46
1964 1st quarter	367	469	12	—42
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—48
3rd quarter	363	476	14	—52
4th quarter	377	478	13	—43
November	369	487	14	—56
December	396	476	13	—19
1965 January	369	465	14	—30
February	390	440	14	+11
March	388	469	13	—17
April*	387	476	13	—29
1964-5 Nov.-Jan.	378	476	14	—35
1965 Feb.-April*	388	462	13	—12

* Provisional estimates.

TABLE 1 (B)
Recorded values

£ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	474·4	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	383·2	484·9	13·3
1965 1st quarter	374·0	464·9	13·6
April*	405·9	472·8	13·8

* Provisional estimates.

(*Continued on page* 1141)

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-and get the vital facts, key contacts and individual guidance you need-for the price of a telephone call

A major advertising campaign to publicize Government services for exporters has been launched in the national and local Press in recent weeks and will later appear in the trade and technical Press. A representative advertisement was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 9.

The slogan of the campaign is 'Call Export Intelligence' and is mainly directed to management concerned with overseas trade. Telephone calls are invited for

1. Guidance on individual export problems
2. Information on the most likely market(s) for product(s) overseas
3. Introductions to potential agents and buyers
4. Help with overseas business visits
5. Status reports on foreign firms
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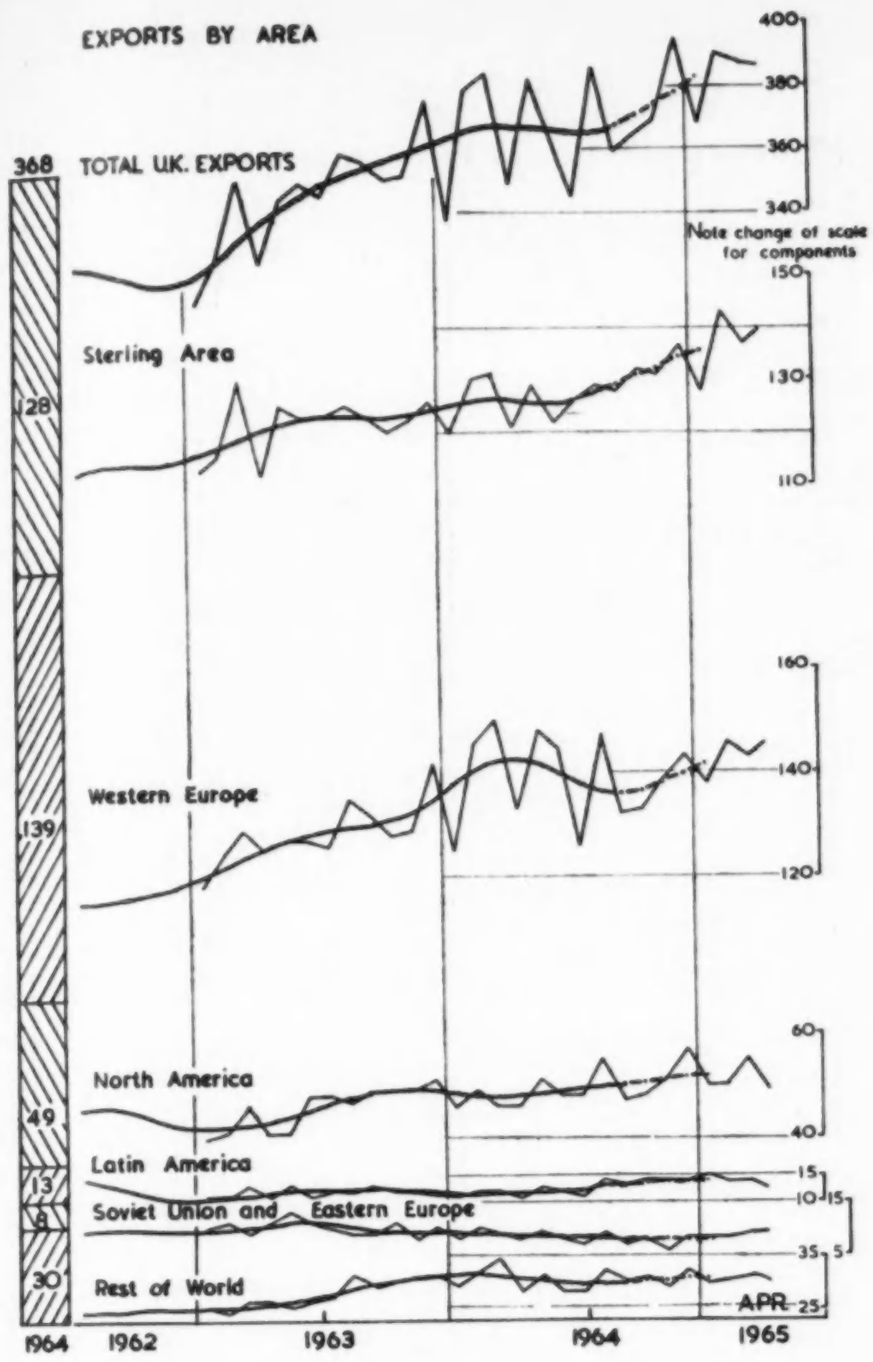


but exports to Canada dropped back a little. Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have recovered sharply in recent months, but exports to Latin America have fallen a little and those to Japan have declined further.

There has been a continued upward trend in exports of most categories of manufactured goods in recent months. The largest contribution to growth has come from the machinery and transport sector, where exports were nearly 4 per cent higher in February-April than in the previous three months. A good part of the increase in this sector has been in transport equipment (with marked increases in ships and aircraft), but in recent months the growth in machinery exports has been more pronounced. Exports of chemicals have continued strongly upwards and metals and manufactures of metals have also continued to grow.

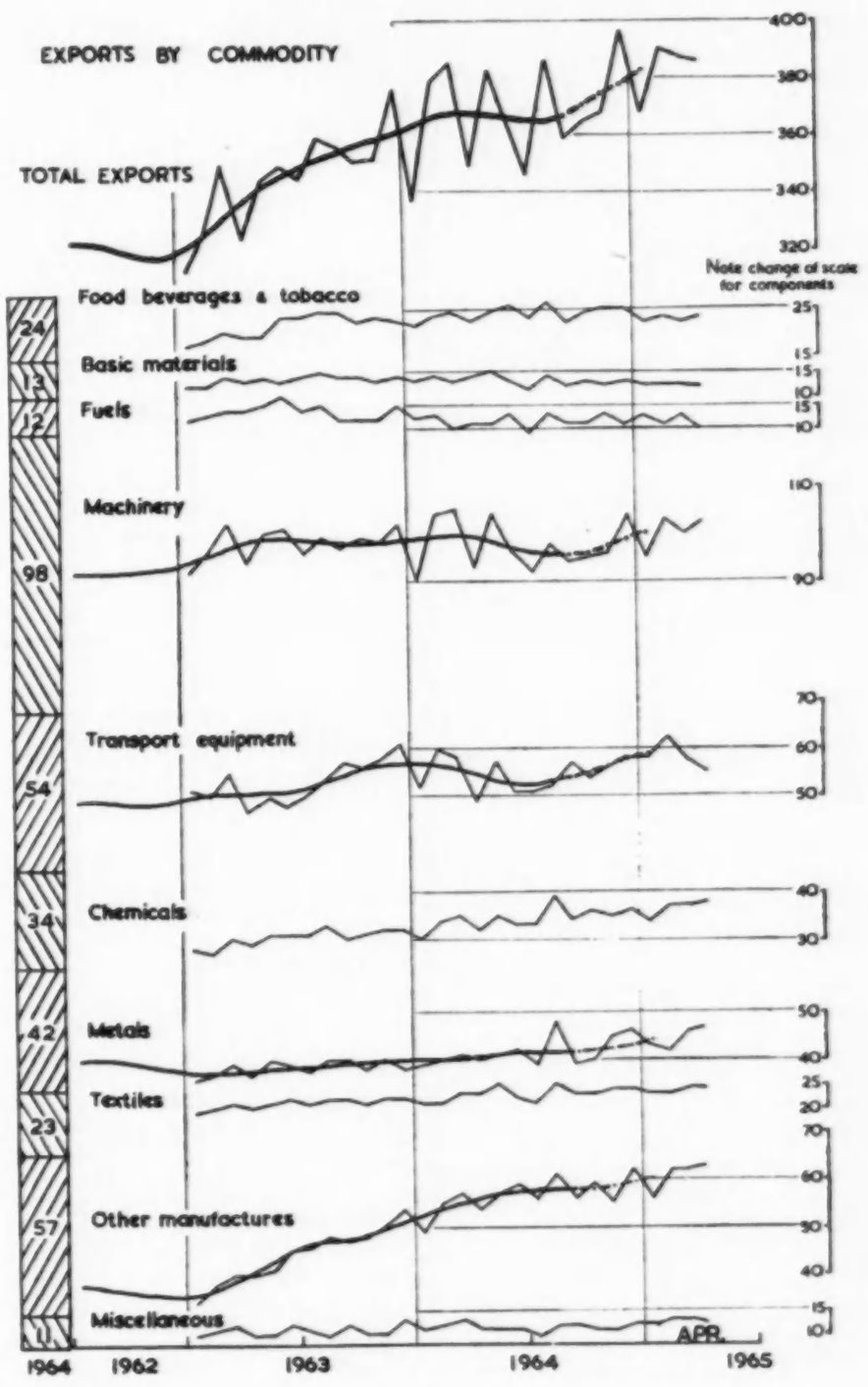


Table 2—United Kingdom exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
		Total	EEC	EFTA					
1964 2nd quarter	124	142	77	53	48	12	9	29	365
3rd quarter	128	135	71	51	50	12	8	30	363
4th quarter	133	138	74	52	52	14	7	31	377
1965 1st quarter	136	143	74	56	52	15	8	31	383
February	143	146	78	55	50	14	8	30	390
March	137	143	72	58	55	14	9	31	388
April*	140	146	77	56	49	13	9	30	387
1964-5 Nov.-Jan.	132	140	74	53	53	14	7	31	378
1965 Feb.-April*	140	145	76	57	52	14	9	30	388

* Provisional estimates

Table 3—United Kingdom exports: Commodity classes

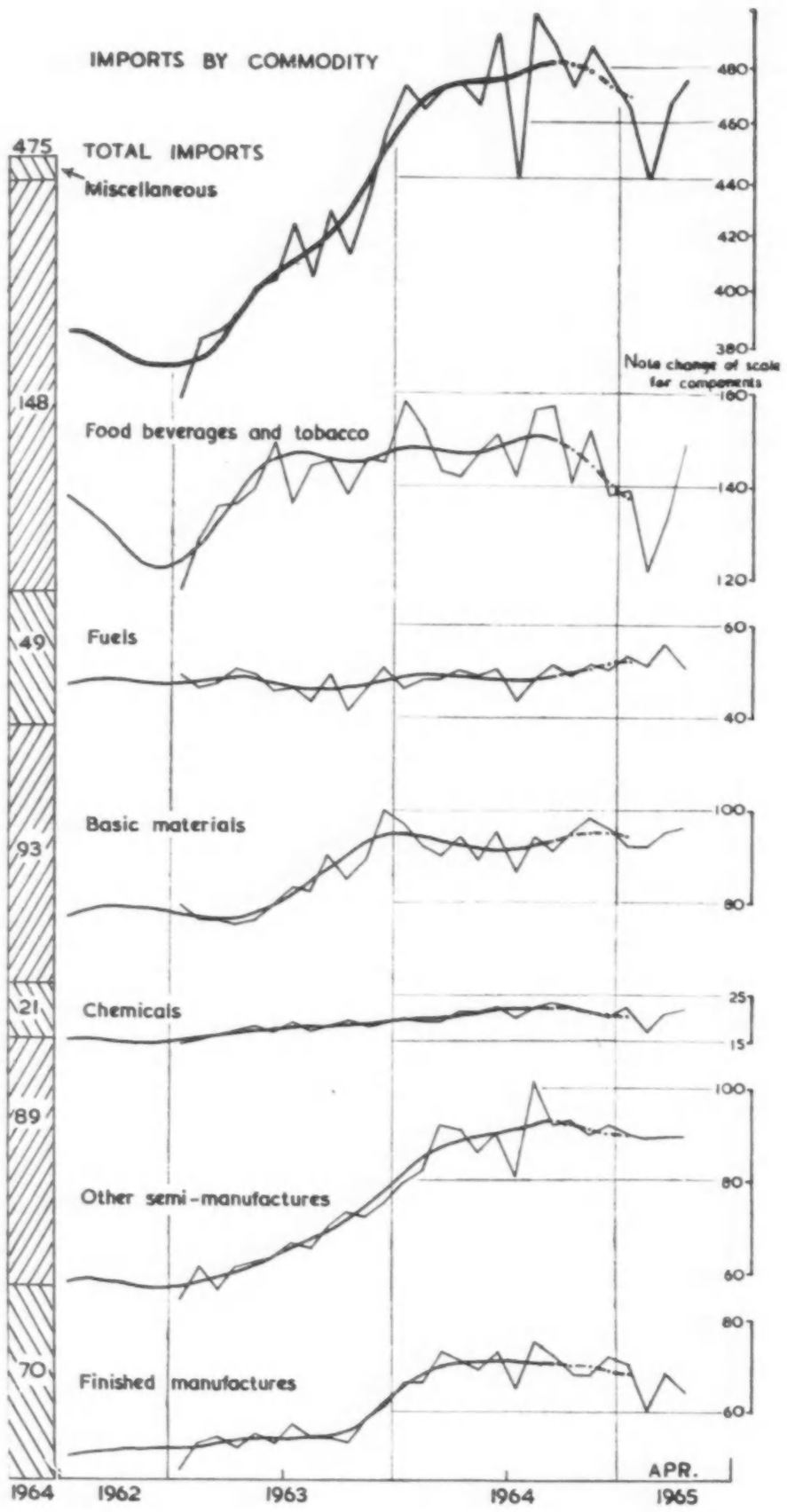
Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures									Miscellaneous	Total
				Total	Machinery and transport equipment				Chemicals	Metals and misc. metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures		
					Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment						
1964 2nd quarter	23	14	12	305	150	98	44	9	33	41	23	57	11	365
3rd quarter	23	12	11	306	148	95	43	10	35	42	23	58	11	363
4th quarter	25	13	12	314	154	98	47	9	35	43	24	59	11	377
1965 1st quarter	23	12	12	322	159	100	46	14	36	44	23	60	13	383
February	23	12	11	329	165	103	47	15	37	42	23	62	13	390
March	23	12	13	328	160	101	45	13	37	46	24	62	13	388
April*	23	12	10	330	158	103	46	8	38	47	24	63	12	387
1964-5 Nov.-Jan.	24	12	12	314	155	98	47	10	35	44	23	58	12	378
1965 Feb.-April*	23	12	11	329	161	102	46	12	38	45	23	62	13	388

* Provisional estimates.

Imports

Imports in April, at £476 million, seasonally adjusted, were somewhat higher than in recent months, but to an important extent this appears to be attributable to arrivals of goods delayed by the United States dock strikes earlier in the year, and is a counterpart to the low February figure. It is possible that imports in April may have been a little reduced by the deferment of some imports of manufactured goods until on or after April 27 when the temporary import charge was reduced to 10 per cent. Taking the



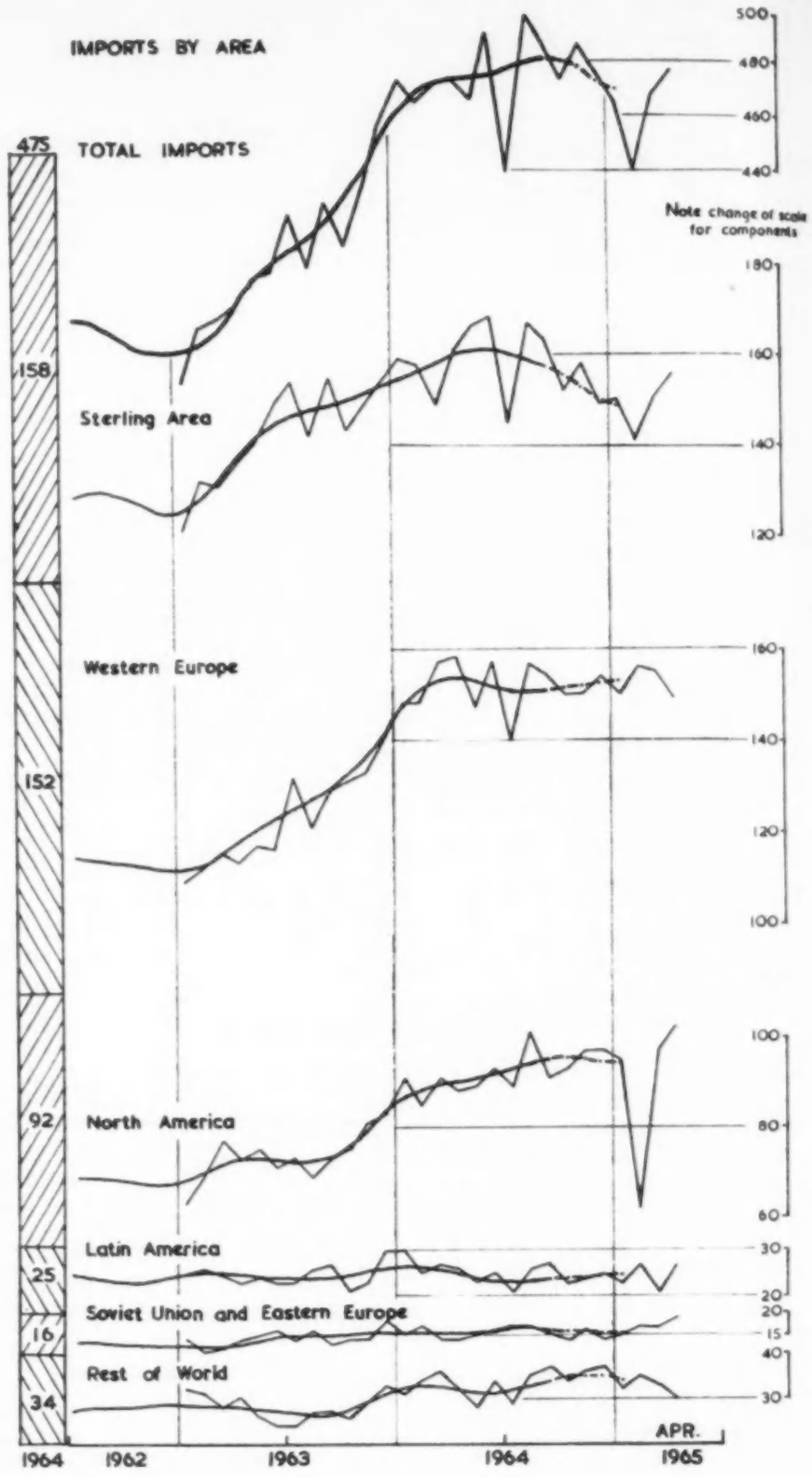


Table 5—Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly average or calendar months

	Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
1964 2nd quarter	164	153	90	24	16	31	477
3rd quarter	157	150	94	24	17	33	476
4th quarter	152	151	96	24	16	36	478
1965 1st quarter	147	154	85	24	16	33	458
February	141	156	62	26	17	35	440
March	150	156	98	21	17	33	469
April*	156	149	102	27	19	30	476
1964-5 Nov.-Jan.	152	151	97	24	16	35	476
1965 Feb.-April*	149	153	87	25	18	32	462

* Provisional estimates.

Table 4—Imports: Commodity classes

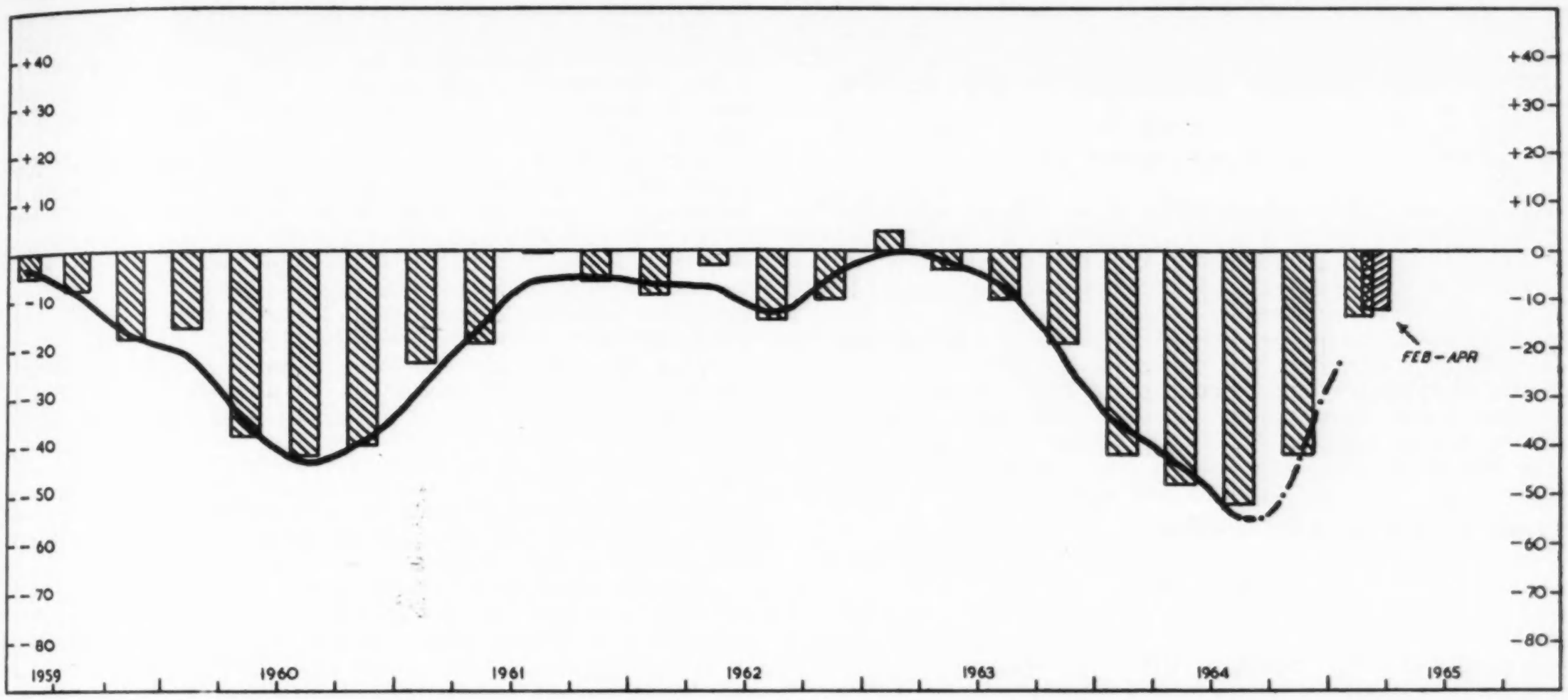
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months.

	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures	Miscellenaous	Total
			Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures			
1964 2nd quarter	147	50	206	94	21	90	71	4	477
3rd quarter	152	48	204	91	22	91	70	5	476
4th quarter	143	51	209	96	21	92	69	7	478
1965 1st quarter	132	53	200	93	19	87	65	7	458
February	122	51	199	92	17	89	60	6	440
March	134	56	205	95	21	89	68	5	469
April*	148	51	208	96	22	89	64	6	476
1964/65 November-January	143	51	204	95	21	88	69	8	476
1965 February-April*	135	53	204	95	20	89	64	6	462

* Provisional estimates.

THE TRADE BALANCE

£million per month seasonally adjusted



last three months together, imports averaged £462 million a month, 3 per cent lower than in the previous three months.

Lower imports of food, drink and tobacco have been an important element in the reduction, but the decline in this sector may be ending. The value of these imports was 6 per cent (£9 million a month) lower, seasonally adjusted, in the three months February-April, compared with the previous three months. Imports of beverages, which are subject to the temporary import charge, have been considerably reduced (by 24 per cent) and tobacco by 24 per cent. Imports of foodstuffs were 5 per cent (£6 million a month) lower, but the run of monthly figures, though highly variable, suggests that the downward trend in these imports may be coming to an end. There has also been a fall in imports of categories of goods mainly subject to the temporary import charge. Recently the fall has been largely in finished manufactures, which in February-April were 8 per cent (£5 million a month) lower than in the previous three months and nearly 10 per cent less than in the third quarter of last year before the charge was imposed. Imports of semi-manufactures, however, seem to be levelling out, with little change between the two latest three monthly periods, though a reduction of 4 per cent compared with the third quarter last year. Arrivals of mineral fuels have continued to increase, but imports of basic materials have shown little change.

The area pattern of recent imports shows reductions in purchases from most world markets. The main exception is in imports from EFTA, which were 7 per cent higher in February-April compared with November-January, although an easing back in some chargeable imports has occurred. Imports from Common Market countries were 2 per cent lower over the same period as were imports from the sterling area, although for this latter area there are signs within the last few months of at least a pause, if not a reversal, in the downward trend. Imports from North America show high figures for March and April, which are thought largely to offset the low imports in February. For the three months together imports from this source were 10 per cent lower than the high figures in the previous three months; imports from the United States were 13 per cent down, and those from Canada were 5 per cent less. Imports from Latin America and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were a little higher, but arrivals from the rest of the world continued to decline.

Notes: Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports will be published on May 31*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly *Report on Overseas Trade* for June†, due to be published on or about June 28.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts.

* Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, April 1965. HM Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s.

† Report on Overseas Trade, published by HM Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

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The Chemical Industry in 1964

THE FOLLOWING information brings up to date an article entitled 'The Chemical Industry in the First Half of 1964', which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 30, 1964, page 961.

The index of production in the chemical industry, comprising the sectors listed in Table 1, averaged 153 in 1964, so that the growth rate in the period 1958-64 averaged 7½ per cent and the index for 1964 was 9 per cent above that for 1963.

The seasonally adjusted index for the first half of 1964 was 6 per cent higher than that for the second half of 1963, but in the second half of 1964 the rise was only 2 per cent. Each quarter of the year showed an increase over the preceding one and the index progressed from 151 in the first quarter to 156 in the fourth.

Production in sectors of the industry

The greatest increase in 1964 was achieved by dyestuffs, the output of which advanced by 20 per cent.

The sectors of organic chemicals and plastics materials are closely connected industrially. However, their production indices are calculated from entirely independent data. It is therefore interesting to note the close correspondence in the movements of these two sectors. In 1964 both indices recorded an increase of 15 per cent over 1963 compared with an average annual growth rate of 14 per cent in the period 1958-64. The corresponding indices (not seasonally adjusted) for the two halves of 1964 suggested a marked reduction in growth rate. Allowances must be made for seasonal factors and possibly for certain temporary production setbacks such as holidays, yet in 1963 there was a considerable increase between the two halves of the year. However, the first half of that year was affected by the severe winter. Nevertheless, there was a reduction in growth rate in the second half of 1964, and this is evidenced by the movements of individual series in cases where seasonal factors other than holidays were of minor importance. Similar considerations apply to the interpretation of inorganic chemicals, production of which rose by 9 per cent in 1964.

Other sectors of the industry in which production in 1964 compared very favourably with that for 1963 were paint, with an increase of 7 per cent, pharmaceutical preparations which rose by over 8 per cent, and, to a lesser degree, toilet preparations and soap, detergents, etc., for which output was 5 per cent higher in each case. Production of fertilizers rose by only 2 per cent compared with the expansion of 8 per cent between the years 1962 and 1963.

In the sector covering other basic chemicals, production of compressed gases, which increased by 19 per cent over 1963, contributed largely to the overall rise in this section of the industry.

Imports and exports

The upward trend in both imports and exports of chemicals continued during 1964, and exports, at current prices, were 12 per cent (or £44 million) higher than in 1963, whilst imports rose by 23 per cent (or £47 million) in the same period.

Increases in exports were evident in all sectors, with plastics materials and organic chemicals, the largest single contributors, showing rises of 16 and 15 per cent respectively. Exports of fertilizers, although relatively small, increased by 20 per cent.

The increase in the value of chemicals imported reflected similarly in the higher valued groupings of plastics materials and organic chemicals, where increases of 26 and 28 per cent were recorded. In the lower valued groupings dyestuffs (including tan-

Table 1—Production in the chemical industry

	Per cent weight (c)	Index of Production 1958 = 100									
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1963		1964	
								Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
Dyestuffs	3·9	125	141	138	135	149	179	138	160	182	176
Fertilizers	4·2	108	117	118	119	128	131	135	122	139	124
Other chemicals:											
Organic chemicals (a)	11·0	119	148	147	165	191	220	183	199	219	221
Inorganic chemicals	10·6	111	122	121	124	130	142	129	131	141	143
Other chemicals, gases, etc.	19·1										
Explosives	5·1	107	116	116	121	128	136	129	127	139	133
Miscellaneous chemical industries (b)	5·2										
Plastics materials	7·8	123	147	148	168	190	219	184	195	219	220
Paint and varnish	9·3	110	112	112	110	114	122	114	115	125	120
Pharmaceutical preparations	10·8	113	125	138	142	152	165	155	150	169	162
Toilet preparations	3·4	110	122	125	123	130	136	121	139	125	148
Soap, detergents, etc.	6·4	103	106	106	108	105	110	108	104	116	106
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	3·2	108	106	106	110	110	106	114	106	105	106
Total chemical industry	100·0	111	123	125	130	140	153	139	141	155	152
Total chemical industry seasonally adjusted		111	123	125	130	140	153	136	144	152	155
Total all UK productive industry seasonally adjusted		105	112	114	115	119	128	115	122	127	129

(a) Including coal tar chemicals. (b) Adhesives; polishes; insecticides, disinfectants, etc.; printing ink. (c) Per cent of net output (excluding amounts paid for services) in 1958.

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Table 2—Movement in prices in the chemical industry, 1959-1964

(1954 = 100)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Materials and fuel used (a)	108	108	108	105	107	112
Total sales (a)	105	104	103	103	103	105
Home market sales (a)	107	106	105	105	105	107
Of which:						
General chemicals	107	105	104	102	100	100
Pharmaceutical preparations	99	99	98	99	98	100
Plastics materials	88	86	81	78	77	76

(a) Including the Lubricating Oils and Greases sector (Minimum List Heading 263) in addition to the Chemical Industry as defined in the rest of this article (Minimum List Headings 271-277 of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1958).

ning and colouring materials) showed an outstanding increase of 33 per cent. There was a decrease of 6 per cent in the value of fertilizer imports.

Prices

The price index of total sales in the chemical industry, which had remained unchanged at 103 points for the years 1961 to 1963, maintained the slight increase evident in the first half of 1964 to give an average for the year of 105 points. Home market sales, which had also remained static, reacted similarly to show a slight increase in 1964. The price index of inputs, which had risen by three points in the first half of 1964, continued this upward trend so that the average for 1964 stood at 112 points, compared with the 1963 level of 107 points. (Table 2 refers.)

Manpower and investment

The level of employment in the industry overall showed little change in 1964 when compared with 1963. A sector analysis of the industry, however, reveals that on average employment in general chemicals and dyes increased during 1964 by nearly 2 per cent, but was largely offset by decreases in numbers employed in the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations and vegetable and animal oils, fats and soaps sectors.

New fixed investment is estimated to have been some 26 per cent higher in 1964 than in the year 1963.

New and Revised British Standards

BRITISH STANDARDS recently published are listed below. Copies can be obtained from the British Standards House, 2 Park Lane, London, W.1.

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B.S. CP 3002	Oil firing: CP 3002 Part 3: 1965 Installations burning preheated fuels Class E, F and G fuel oils and CTF 100 to 250	12 6
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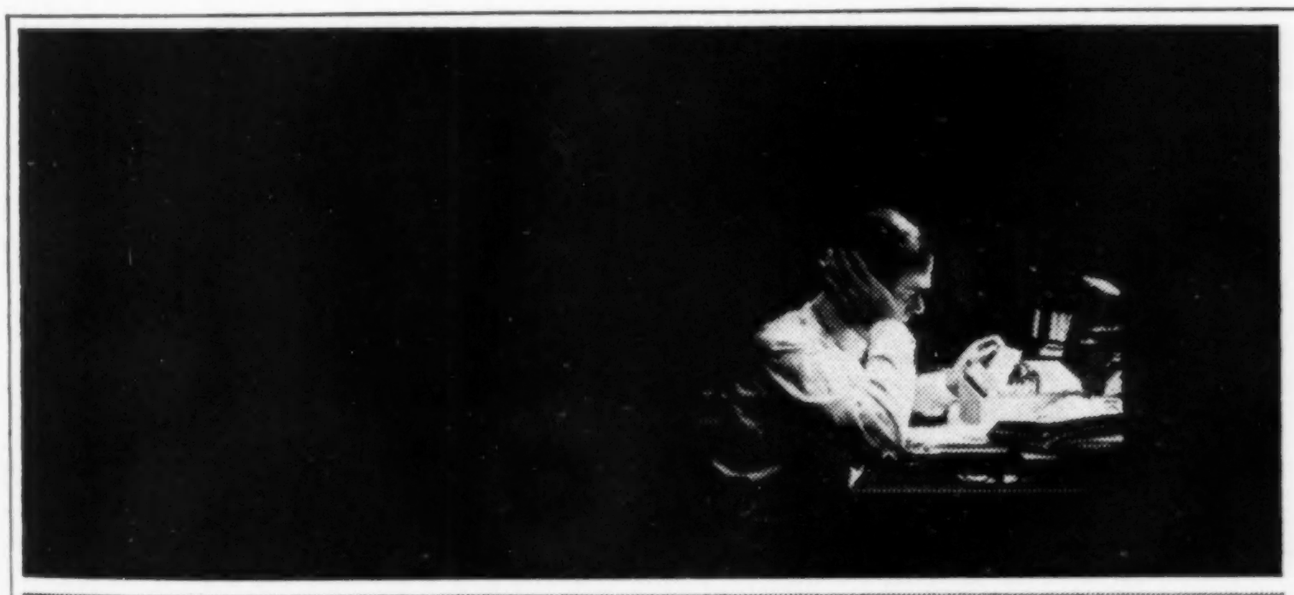

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Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in March was 9 per cent more than in March 1964. This comparison, however, is affected by the Easter holidays which fell in March last year. In the three months January-March 1965, the volume of production in the cotton industry was 6 per cent more than in the comparable period of 1964.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the three months January to March 1965 the amount of cloth woven was 6 per cent more than in the corresponding months of 1964; output of single yarn was also 6 per cent more and the amount of yarn doubled was 9 per cent more. *(All figures are weekly averages)*

	Single yarn (a)		Double yarn		Woven Cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre-yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1963	9·40	2·44	2·53	2·06	19·5	10·8
1964†	9·58	2·76	2·57	2·26	19·5	11·5
1964 March*	9·39	2·63	2·49	2·15	19·5	11·3
April	10·35	2·94	2·79	2·45	21·1	12·5
May	10·23	2·87	2·70	2·42	20·7	12·1
June*	8·14	2·35	2·26	2·05	20·3	11·5
July	8·15	2·14	2·26	2·09	12·2	8·1
August	9·70	2·84	2·36	2·19	20·1	11·3
September*	9·63	2·79	2·56	2·31	19·2	11·6
October	10·37	3·14	2·76	2·49	20·9	12·6
November	10·35	3·19	2·83	2·50	21·2	12·8
December*	8·96	2·70	2·51	2·11	18·1	11·0
1965 January	10·17	3·09	2·82	2·43	20·7	12·6
February	10·32	3·10	2·84	2·46	21·3	12·8
March*	10·11	3·09	2·77	2·45	20·8	12·6

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
* Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

Government Publications

provide an up-to-date, reliable and inexpensive source of information on commercial matters. They are obtainable from the Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and from agent booksellers in most large towns, who have special facilities for meeting your order quickly. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

LONDON: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2
423 Oxford Street, W.1
EDINBURGH 2: 13A Castle Street
CARDIFF: 109 St. Mary Street
BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street
MANCHESTER 2: 39 King Street
BIRMINGHAM 5: 35 Smallbrook, Ringway
BRISTOL 1: 50 Fairfax Street

Output in the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in March was 3 per cent more than in March 1964. This comparison, however, is affected by the changing incidence of Easter, which last year fell in March. If the three months January-March 1965 are taken together, the volume of production in the wool textile industry was 3 per cent less than in the same months of 1964.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, the rate of deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) was 9 and 2 per cent less respectively than in March 1964. The rate of production of tops was 18 per cent less.

The total value of manufactures of the wool textile industry exported in the first quarter of 1965 was £30.0 million, 9 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1964 and 6 per cent less than in the last quarter of 1964. Compared with the first quarter of 1964, the value of tops, yarns and fabrics exported was respectively 26, 5 and 1 per cent less.

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets)(*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Million sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1963	114·5	76·0	78·3	59·9	44·2	37·2	8·8
1964	104·6	66·3	81·5	58·3	44·3	37·1	8·2
1964 1st quarter	117·9	77·9	84·0	61·9	41·9	39·1	8·4
2nd quarter	110·1	70·4	83·0	59·5	45·6	37·1	6·8
3rd quarter	92·1	57·7	74·5	52·8	44·4	32·9	7·7
4th quarter	98·1	59·3	84·5	59·1	45·2	39·2	10·0
1965 1st quarter	103·4	63·5	84·5	58·7	41·1	39·6	8·3
1964 January	42·2	27·8	...	22·5	15·6	13·8	3·6
February	38·5	25·4	...	19·7	13·6	12·8	2·6
March	37·2	24·7	...	19·7	12·7	12·5	2·2
1965 January	32·6	19·5	27·5	19·0	13·7	12·9	2·9
February	33·5	20·7	27·0	19·1	13·0	12·7	2·7
March	37·3	23·3	30·0	20·6	14·4	14·0	2·7

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of the products of the wool textile industry

Quarters or quarterly averages

	Wool tops		Yarns (*a*)		Woven fabrics		Other products of the wool textile industry (*b*)	Total
	£ m.	Mn. lb.	£ m.	Mn. lb.	£ m.	Mn. sq. yds.	£ m.	£ m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1962	8·46	19·55	4·57	7·37	15·53	22·02	0·74	29·30
1963	10·71	24·00	5·32	8·47	15·94	..	0·75	32·72
1964	9·60	18·79	5·52	8·03	16·81	..	1·03	32·95
1963:								
1st qtr.	11·08	26·33	5·22	8·45	15·19	..	0·63	32·11
2nd qtr	12·26	28·21	5·20	8·61	15·53	..	0·63	33·62
3rd qtr.	9·85	21·38	5·00	7·86	16·85	..	0·79	32·49
4th qtr	9·63	20·10	5·85	8·96	16·21	..	0·96	32·65
1964:								
1st qtr.	10·48	21·20	5·66	8·58	15·95	..	0·97	33·07
2nd qtr.	12·11	23·25	6·05	8·8ɔ	17·47	..	1·03	36·66
3rd qtr.	7·60	14·74	4·92	6·96	16·64	..	1·04	30·20
4th qtr.	8·19	15·96	5·46	7·73	17·17	..	1·07	31·89
1965:								
1st qtr.	7·72	16·41	5·40	7·82	15·79	..	1·06	29·97

(*a*) Including alpaca, mohair and cashmere yarns and woollen and worsted yarns of hair and wool, n.e.s.
(*b*) Including animal hair carded or combed, felts (wholly or partly of wool), blankets, travelling rugs and other manufactures of the woollen and worsted industry Carpets, garments, smallwares and knitted, etc. fabrics are excluded.

British commercial representatives overseas

ALL COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES should be addressed initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade (see list on page xiv, April 16 issue) or to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757) (Telex 25977). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

VISITORS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS on export business are recommended to call on British Commercial officers in the countries they visit; these officers can be of considerable assistance to British business visitors. Prior notice of a visit given to Export Services Branch will enable Commercial Officers to prepare in advance information required by a visitor. The following list gives the names and addresses of full-time representatives in charge of offices.

"HINTS TO BUSINESS MEN" booklets are available for most of the countries listed below. British businessmen who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies free of charge from the nearest Regional Office or from Export Services Branch at the address given above. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146) (Telex 25977).

This list is prepared by Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade. Inquiries relating to the list should be made to Export Services Branch at the address given opposite. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 463) (Telex 25977).

NOTE: *As described in the article published in the* Board of Trade Journal *of January* 1 (*pages* 3 *and* 4), *the functions and overseas posts of the Foreign Service, Commonwealth Service and Trade Commission Service were unified in the Diplomatic Service on January* 1, 1965. *Commercial officers in some Commonwealth countries are, however, still shown as Trade Commissioners in the list; the new titles will be published as soon as possible.*

ABBREVIATIONS

C.G.=Consulate-General
C.=Consulate
V.C.=Vice-Consulate

Telegraphic addresses unless otherwise stated:
Embassies – 'Prodrome' followed by the appropriate town name.
Consular offices – 'Britain' followed by the appropriate town name.

AFGHANISTAN – Mr. G. F. Rance, Third Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Karte Parwan, KABUL. (Tel. 20512, 24856, 24956.)

ALGERIA – Mr. R. C. Robinson, M.B.E., First Secretary (Commercial), Commercial Department, British Embassy, 7, Chemin des Glycines, ALGIERS. (Tel. 60.56.01-04).

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa) – Mr. C. C. B. Stewart, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Rua Diego Cao No. 4, Caixa Postal No. 1244, LUANDA. (Tel. 2487.)

ARGENTINA – Mr. T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E., H.M. Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, Edificio Britanico, Calle Reconquista 314, BUENOS AIRES. (Tel. 49-6681-7) (Telex BA 350 a/b Prodroba).

AUSTRIA – Mr. E. Sniders, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, 40 Reisnerstrasse, VIENNA 3. (Tel. 73.15.75/6/7.)

INNSBRUCK (C.) – Erlerstrasse 17/1. (Tel. 28320.)

AUSTRALIA – Mr. F. B. Arnold C.M.G., O.B.E., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Australia, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia. ('Senbricom, Canberra.') (Tel. 7.2211.)

CANBERRA – Mr. H. W. Woodruff, British Trade Commissioner, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. ('Senbricom, Canberra.') (Tel. 7.2211.)

SYDNEY – Mr. M. J. Marshall, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, London Assurance House, 20, Bridge Street, Sydney. ('Combritto, Sydney.') (Tel. 27-7521.)

MELBOURNE – Mr. S. C. Stout, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. ('Combrit, Melbourne') (Tel. 67-7254, 67-8601 (9 lines.))

BRISBANE – Mr. A. Vine, The British Trade Commissioner, M.L.C. Building, Corner Adelaide and Edward Streets, Brisbane. ('Combriton, Brisbane.') (Tel: 2-2307.)

PERTH – Mr. B. A. F. Pennock, The British Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, 189 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia. ('Britcom, Perth.') (Tel: 21-5128/9.)

ADELAIDE – Mr. L. A. C. Newns, The British Trade Commissioner, F.C.A. Building, 15 Franklin Street, Adelaide. ('Britoncom, Adelaide.') (Tel. 51-4011, 51-4012.)

AZORES (C) – 7, Largo Cinco de Outubro, PONTA DELGADA. (Tel. 617.)

BELGIUM – Mr. J. R. Wraight, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, 2 rue de Spa, BRUSSELS 4. (Tel. 13.18.50) (Telex 2026-221937 a/b Prodrome Brussels).

ANTWERP (C.G.) – 105 Frankrijklei. (Tel. 32.69.40; 32.88.29.)

[There are also Honorary Consuls at Ghent and Liège who will be glad to see British business visitors. Commercial correspondence should, however, be addressed in the first instance to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, or to the British Embassy, Brussels, 4.]

GHENT (Hon. C) –)Monsieur F. Meyvaert, Dok 58, Ghent. (Tel. (09) 25.54.27 or 25.29.96).

LIEGE (Hon. C) – Monsieur J. M. Delfosse, 45, Rue Beeckman, Liège. (Tel. (04) 23.58.31/2.)

BOLIVIA – Mr. A. E. Palmer, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754, Casilla 694, LA PAZ. (Tel. 29400 to 29404.)

BRAZIL – Mr. J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00 (for mail); Praia do Flamengo 284-2° Andar (for visitors), RIO DE JANEIRO. (Tel. 25-7252.) (Telex 337 a/b Prodrome Rio).

SAO PAULO (C.G.) – Mr. J. R. Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Caixa Postal 846 (for mail); Rue Conselheiro Crispiniano, 72-4 (4° Andar) (for visitors), SAO PAULO. (Tel. 35-4131.)

BRITISH GUIANA – Mr. A. S. Payne, The Assistant British Trade Commissioner, 44 Main Street, P.O. Box 625, GEORGETOWN ('UKINFORM, Georgetown, British Guiana'.) (Tel. 2881.))

BULGARIA – Mr. C. L. Nash, Second Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, British Embassy, Boulevard Marshal Tolbukhin 65, SOFIA. (Tel. 85361 and 85362.)

BURMA – Mr. L. E. Bagshawe, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 80 Strand Road, P.O. Box 638, RANGOON. (Tel. 15700.)

BURUNDI – Mr. J. S. Bennett, C.V.O., C.B.E., H.M. Ambassador, British Embassy, Boite Postale 1750. BUJUMBURA. (Tel. Bujumbura 2105.)

CAMBODIA – British Embassy, PHNOM PENH.

[All commercial inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.]

CAMEROON – Mr. N. Morton, First Secretary, Head of Chancery and Consul, British Embassy, Avenue Joseph Clerc, Boite Postale 547, YAOUNDE. (Tel. 31-92.)

BUEA (C) – Mr. J. J. Balmain, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 'Castella', P.O. Box 68, BUEA. (Tel. Buea 119.)

CANADA Mr. A. Currall, C.M.G., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. ('Sencom, Ottawa.') (Tel. 237-1530.)

OTTAWA – Mr. S. Stewart, M.C., British Trade Commissioner, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario. ('Sencom, Ottawa.') (Tel. 237-1530).

MONTREAL – Mr. A. Heckle, C.M.G., The Principal British Trade Commissioner, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal, 2, P.Q. ('Britcom, Montreal.') (Tel. 866-5863.)

TORONTO – Mr. G. H. S. Jackson, C.M.G., The Principal British Trade Commissioner, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont. ('Toroncom, Toronto.') (Tel. 362-1223.)

VANCOUVER – Mr. N. S. Belam, The Principal British Trade Commissioner, 11th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, 2, B.C. ('Vancom, Vancouver.' (Tel. 683-4421.)

WINNIPEG – Mr. G. J. Husted, The British Trade Commissioner, 4th Floor, 333 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, 1. Man. ('Wincom, Winnipeg.') Tel. 942-3153).

EDMONTON – Mr. W. C. Hodgkins, British Trade Commissioner, Suite 600, Bank of Montreal Building, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta. ('Edcom, Edmonton.') (Tel. 424-0481).

REGINA – Mr. D. Montgomery, The Assistant British Trade Commissioner, Room 207, Derrick Building, 2431 Eleventh Avenue, Regina. ('Regcom, Regina.') (Tel. 527-6459.)

ATLANTIC PROVINCES – Mr. G. R. Latham, The British Trade Commissioner for the Atlantic Provinces, 5425 Spring Garden Road, Halifax Nova Scotia ('Halicom, Halifax') (Tel. 422-7488.)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC – There is no British Commercial Representative in the Central African Republic. Enquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to the Central African Republic) should be addressed to:–

The First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Ave du 28 Aout 1940, Boite Postale 178, 'Central Post Office', BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic. (Tel. Brazzaville 27-11 and 31-47.)

CEYLON – Mr. J. F. Saunders, M.B.E., The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, P.O. Box 745, 2nd Floor, Hongkong Bank Building, Princes Street, COLOMBO 1. ('Tradcom, Colombo.') (Tel. 7298/9.)

CHAD – There is no British Commercial Representative in Chad. Enquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Chad) should be addressed to:–

The First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Ave 28 Aout 1940, Boite Postale 178, 'Central Post Office', BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic. (Tel. Brazzaville 27-11 and 31-47.)

CHILE – Mr. H. T. Kennedy, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 72-D (for mail); Bandera 227 (for visitors); SANTIAGO. (Tel. 61151

CHINA Mr. T. Peters, Counsellor (Commercial), Office of the British Chargé d'Affaires, 5 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kuo Men Wai, PEKING. ('Prodrome, Peking.') (Tel. 5-3931-5.)

SHANGHAI – Mr. D. G. H. Brookfield, Acting Counsellor, The Office of the British Chargé d'Affaires, 33 Chung Shan Lu, E.1, Shanghai. ('Prodrome Shanghai'.) (Tel. 211489.)

All commercial inquiries should be addressed to **Peking** in the first instance.

COLOMBIA – Mr. M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 7° Piso, BOGOTA. (Airmail address: Apartado Aéreo 4508, Bogota.') (Tel. 411051 and 433203.)

CONGO REPUBLIC (FORMERLY FRENCH CONGO) – Mr. T. Empson, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Ave du 28 Aout 1940, Boite Postale 178, 'Central Post Office' BRAZZAVILLE. (Tel. Brazzaville 27-11 and 31-47.)

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF (FORMERLY BELGIAN CONGO) – Mr. H. C. White, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, 9 Avenue Beernaert, 5th Floor, Building Credit Congolaise, P.O. Box 8049. LEOPOLDVILLE. (Tel. 3484/5/6/7.)

ELIZABETHVILLE (C) – British Consulate, Boulevard Elizabeth 727, P.O. Box 973. (Tel. 2434.) (Telex 49 a/b Britain EVL).

COSTA RICA – Mr. L. J. Dawson, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 'U', SAN JOSÉ. (Tel. 5286.)

CUBA – Mr. J. A. Thompson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Apartado 1069 (for correspondence); Edificio Bolivar, 9° Piso, Capdevila 101-103 (for visitors); HAVANA. (Tel. 61-5681/4.)

CYPRUS – Mr. J. L. Beaven, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1978, Alexander Pallis Street, NICOSIA. ('Tradcom, Nicosia.') (Tel. 73131-5.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA – Mr. M. R. Melhuish, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy. Thunovska Ulice 14, Mala Strana. PRAGUE (Praha) 1. (Tel. 533347/8/9, 533340.)

DAHOMEY – There is no British Commercial Representative in Dahomey. Inquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Dahomey) should be addressed to:

The Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Tel. 266-15 and 266-16.)

DENMARK – Mr. P. D. Stobart, M.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Kastelsvej 40, COPENHAGEN Ø. (Tel. Tria 6360.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC – Mr. S. F. Campbell, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, No. 84 Avenida Independencia, SANTO DOMINGO. (Tel. 2-3128 and 2-3129) (Telex 3460075 a/b Prodrome).

ECUADOR – Mr. L. A. P. Barker, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Gonzalez Suarez 111, QUITO. (For correspondence: Casilla 314). (For visitors: opposite Hotel Quito.) (Tel. 30070/1/2/3/4.)

GUAYAQUIL (C). – Edificio 'La Nacional' (2do Piso), V. M. Rendón 120, GUAYAQUIL. (For correspondence: Casilla 'K', Guayaquil). (Tel. 15-392 & 15-243).

EGYPT – see under I NITED ARAB REPUBLIC.

EL SALVADOR – Mr. J. Hammond, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Continuacion) 211, SAN SALVADOR. (Tel. 2667.) (For correspondence: Embajada Britanica, Apartado 601, San Salvador, El Salvador.)

ETHIOPIA – Mr. N. G. S. Beckett, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Commercial Department, Premjee Building, Churchill Road, P.O. Box 858, ADDIS ABABA. (Tel. 11912 or 13050/7.)

ERITREA (C.) – Mr. J. Bromley, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, Shoa Banin Building, Av. Haile Selassie, 1, P.O. Box 254, ASMARA. (Tel. 846-7.)

FINLAND – Mr. J. McKenzie M.B.E., Ph D., Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Korkeavuorenkatu 34, HELSINKI. (Tel. 12574-32826.)

FORMOSA – Mr. J. B. Weymes, H.M. Deputy Consul, British Consulate, Chung Cheng Road, TAMSUI. (Tel. 2.)

TAIPEI (C) – H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 289 Chung An West Road, TAIPEI. (Tel. 42040.)

FRANCE – Mr. F. C. Everson, C. M. G., H. M. Minister (Economic), British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, PARIS 8e. (Tel. Anjou 2710-2714; 0620-0624). (Telex 2022-20931 a/b Prodrome Paris).

Commercial enquiries for the Paris Consular districts should be addressed to H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris. Commercial enquiries for other Consular districts should be addressed as follows:–

BORDEAUX (C) – 15 Cours de Verdun. (Tel. 52-28-35, 52-28-36).

CALAIS (V. C.) – 9-11 Rue Felix Cadras. (Tel. 34.45.48).

LE HAVRE (C) – 9 Quai George V. (Tel. 42.27.47).

LILLE (C. G.) – 29 Rue Esquermoise, Boite Postale No. 16 (Bourse). (Tel. 57.01.77 and 57.35.49.)

LYONS (C. G.) – 24 Rue Childebert, Lyons (2e). (Tel. 37.59.67 (2 lines)).

MARSEILLES (C. G.) – 24, Avenue DK Prado, Marseilles 6. (Tel. 376695 and 376854).

STRASBOURG (C. G.) – 10 Rue du General Castelnau, B.P. 42. (Tel. 36.64.91). (Telex 2022-87995 a/b Bristra, Strbg).

GABON – There is no British Commercial Representative in Gabon. Inquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Gabon) should be addressed to:–

The First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Ave du 28 Aout 1940, Boite Postale 178, 'Central Post Office', BRAZZAVILLE, Congo Republic. (Tel. Brazzaville 27-11 and 31-47.)

GAMBIA – Inquiries should be addressed to the Second Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commissioner, Private Mail Bag, c/o G.P.O., Freetown, Sierra Leone. ('UKREP, Freetown.') (Tel. 3961/3966.)

GERMANY – Mr. E. Melville, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Economic), British Embassy, 77 Friedrich-Ebert Allee, BONN (53). (Tel. Bonn 222021.)

BERLIN (C.G.) – Uhlandstrasse 7-8, Charlottenburg 2, Berlin 12, (Tel. 935293-6.)

DUSSELDORF (C.G.) – Cecilienallee 16. (Tel. 434281-5.) (Telex 8-584855 a/b Combrit.)

FRANKFURT (C.G.) – Zeppelinallee 47. (Tel. 773251-55.)

HAMBURG (C.G.) – Harvestehuderweg 8a. (Tel. 451351-5.)

HANOVER (C.G.) – Inquiries should be addressed to Hamburg.

MUNICH (C.G.) – Akademiestrasse 7-9. (Tel. 338245/6/7.)

STUTTGART (C.G.) – Konigstrasse 45, (Tel. 293216/7, 293566).

GHANA – Mr. S. J. Gross, Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street, ACCRA (Postal address: P.O. Box 296, Accra.) ('Tradcom, Accra.') (Tel. 64651.) (The P.O. Box number must be used for all correspondence.)

GREECE – Mr. J. C. Petersen, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial) British Embassy, Gennadiou 4, ATHENS, 140. (Tel. 710621/2/3.)

PIRAEUS (V.C.) – 24 Akti Possidonos. (Tel. 41-345.)

SALONIKA (C.G.) P.O. Box 322, 11 King Constantine Avenue. (Tel. 77-982 and 78006.)

GUATEMALA – Mr. J. D. Atkinson, M.B.E., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 11 Calle No. 3-27, P.O. Box 8, GUATEMALA CITY. (Tel. 24-6-04, 27-3-05 & 21-4-63.)

GUINEA – Mr. P. F. Parfitt, Third Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 2eme Avenue (au 3eme Boulevard), Boite Postale 104, CONAKRY. (Tel. 28-26.)

HAITI – Mr. A. G. Elgar, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires ad int., First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Avenue Christophe Rue Marcelin, P.O. Box 1302, PORT-AU-PRINCE. (Tel. 3488.)

HONDURAS Mr. R. F. C. Hall, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, P.O. Box 290, 'Villa Lourdes', Avenida La Paz, TEGUCIGALPA. (Tel. 2-0479.)

HONG KONG – Mr. G. W. Marshall, M.B.E. B.E.M., The Principal British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 528, 7th Floor, Shell House, Queen's Road Central, HONG KONG. ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') (Tel. 230176 (3 lines.)

HUNGARY – Mr. F. E. B. Ide, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 6 Harmincad Utca, BUDAPEST V. (Tel. 182-880).

ICELAND – Mr. A. F. Comfort, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, REYKJAVIK. (Tel. 15883-4.)

INDIA – Mr. E. A. Midgley, M.B.E., Minister (Economic and Commercial), British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21. ('Tradcom, New Delhi.') (Tel. New Delhi 70371.)

DELHI – Mr. R. Fell Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 21. ('Tradcom, New Delhi'.) (Tel. New Delhi 70371.)

ABBREVIATIONS

C.G.=Consulate-General
C.=Consulate
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Embassies – 'Prodrome' followed by the appropriate town name.

Consular offices – 'Britain' followed by the appropriate town name.

CALCUTTA – Mr. J. N. McKelvie, Counsellor (Commercial), Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, P.O. Box 9077, 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta, 16. ('UKREP, Calcutta.') (Tel. 44-5171.)

BOMBAY – Mr. A. Wooller, British Deputy High Commissioner, Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, P.O. Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, 1. ('Tradcom, Bombay'.) Tel. 255391-6.)

MADRAS – Mr. H. F. Codling, First Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, P.O. Box 5038, 6 Armenian Street, Madras, 1. ('Britracom, Madras.') (Tel. 23941.)

INDONESIA – First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, DJAKARTA.

[All commercial inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.]

IRAN – Mr. P. Wilkinson, Counsellor (Economic/Commercial), British Embassy, Avenue Firdausi, TEHERAN. (Tel. 45011 to 45014 and 45017.)

KHORRAMSHAHR (C.) – Mr. H. F. Bartlett, O.B.E., H.M. Consul, Avenue Pahlavi, Khorramshahr. Tel. (Khorramshahr 3144, 2873.)

IRAQ – Mr. A. H. Birch, O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Sharia Salah Ud-Din, Karkh, BAGHDAD. (Tel. 32121.)

BASRA (C.G.) – River Front, Ashar, P.O. Box 6, Basra. (Tel. 4251-1-3).

IRISH REPUBLIC – Mr. G. L. Pearson, M.C., British Trade Commissioner, 30 Merrion Square, DUBLIN, 2. ('Dubcom, Dublin.') (Tel. Dublin 65678/9.)

ISRAEL – Mr. C. R. E. Brooke, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 192 Hayarkon Street, TEL AVIV. (Tel. 220157/8/9.)

HAIFA (C.G.) – 5 St. Luke's Street, P.O. Box 1896. (Tel. 52226-8.)

ITALY – Mr. J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, 25, ROME. (Tel. 776551-6.)

MILAN (C. G.) – Mr. W. N. R. Maxwell, H.M. Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Via Gabba la. (Tel. 862.486). (Telex 2023-31528 a/b Britain).

BARI (C) – Corso Vittoria Emanuele 143. (Tel. 211504.)

FLORENCE (C.) – Palazzo Castelbarco, 2 Lungarno Corsini. (Tel. 272594.)

GENOA (C.G.) – Via Fieschi 8-12. (Tel. 564.833-5.)

MESSINA (Hon. C) – Palazzo I.N.A., Via 1 September 54. (Tel. 42151.)

NAPLES (C.G.) – Via Chiatamont 57. (Tel. 393854, 393885 and 397287.)

PALERMO (C.) – Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villabianca 9 (Tel. 253364-6)

TURIN (C.) – Via Bogino 31. (Tel. 546908.)

VENICE (C.) – P.O. Box No. 469, Accademia 1051, Dorsoduro. (Tel. 27408).

IVORY COAST – Mr. D. M. Edwards, D.S.C., Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, ABIDJAN. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan. (Tel. 266-15 and 266-16.)

JAMAICA – Mr. M. E. Browne, The Principal British Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, P.O. Box 393, Barclay's Bank Building, King Street, Kingston, JAMAICA. ('Britcom, Kingston.') (Tel. Kingston 22461/3.)

JAPAN – Mr. C. G. Harris, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO. (Tel. 261-5551.)

OSAKA – Mr. M. D. W. McCann M.B.E., H.M. Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Hongkong Bank Building, 45, 4-chome, Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku. (Tel. 231-3355/7.)

JERUSALEM

ISRAELI SECTOR – Mr. C. R. E. Brooke, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 192 Hayarkon Street, TEL AVIV. (Tel. 220157-9.)

JORDANIAN SECTOR – Mr. J. A. Edmunds, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 87, AMMAN. (Tel. 41261/6.)

JORDAN – Mr. J. A. Edmunds, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Third Circle, Jebel Amman, P.O. Box 87, AMMAN. (Tel. 41261/6.)

KENYA – Mr. L. Bevan, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 30465, Fifth Floor, Shell House, Harambee Avenue, NAIROBI. ('UKREP, Nairobi'.) (Tel. 28001-10.)

KOREA – Mr. G. T. P. Marshall, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, No. 4 Chong Dong, Sodaimoon-Ku, SEOUL. (Tel. 20041. 20042).

KUWAIT – Mr. C. T. Gandy, Counsellor (Economic), British Embassy, Burgan House, Jahra Gate, P.O. Box No. 300, KUWAIT. ('Prodrome, Kuwait.') (Tel. 39221.)

LAOS – Mr. H. Docherty, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Route Phong Xay, P.O. Box 224, VIENTIANE.

LEBANON – Mr. M. B. Eaden, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Corniche du Phare, BEIRUT. (Tel. Beirut 221550-3.)

LIBERIA – Mr. E. R. C. Holland, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, P.O. Box 120. 'Mamba Point,' MONROVIA. (Tel. 21055, 21107).

LIBYA – TRIPOLITANIA and LIBYA as a whole: Mr. D. R. Collard, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy in Libya, 30, Sciara Adrian Pelt, TRIPOLI, Libya. (For correspondence: British Forces Post Office No 57). (Tel. 31191.) For CYRENAICA only: Mr. J. D. Garner, Second Secretary, British Embassy in Libya, Sharia Omar Scennib 15-17, BENGHAZI. (For correspondence: British Forces Post Office No. 55). (Tel. 2118/2119/2120.)

LIECHTENSTEIN – H.M. Consul-General, ZURICH (for routine commercial inquiries covering Liechtenstein); H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, BERNE (for other inquiries).

LUXEMBOURG – Mr. J. R. Wraight, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, 16 Boulevard F. D. Roosevelt, LUXEMBOURG. (Tel. 233-44, 237-34, 286-66.) (Telex 2058-443 a/b Prodrome Lux).

MACAO – Mr. E. Haworth. H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 52, Avenida Republica, P.O. Box 44, MACAO. (Tel. 3913.)

MADEIRA – (C.) – 5, Avenida Dr. Manuel d'Arriaga. FUNCHAL. (Tel. 1221.)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC (MADAGASCAR) – Mr M. J. M. Pitchen, Commercial Attaché, British Embassy, Immeuble Allain, Rue Choiseul Parc Ambohijatovo, Boite Postale 167, TANANARIVE. ('Prodrome, Tananarive.') (Tel. 06-50 and 46.55.)

MALAWI – Mr. C. R. Reynolds, Second Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 479, Victoria Avenue, Fotheringham Road, BLANTYRE. (Tel. 8456).

MALAYSIA Mr. J. R. Cross, Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission in Malaysia, P.O. Box 577, 9th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, KUALA LUMPUR. ('Uktradcom, Kuala Lumpur'.) (Tel. 81901, 6 lines.)

KUALA LUMPUR – Mr. R. L. Sutton, First Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commission, P.O. Box 577, 9th Floor, Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur. ('Uktradcom, Kuala Lumpur.') (Tel 81901, six lines.)

SINGAPORE – Mr. L. F. Hope, First Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, P.O. Box 620, 5th Floor, Union Building, Singapore. ('Britradcom, Singapore.') (Tel. 95016 and 95017.)

JESSELTON – Mr. H. O'Brien, First Secretary and Trade Commissioner, Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner in Eastern Malaysia, P.O. Box 824, 5th Floor, Wing on Life Assurance Building, Jesselton, Sabah ('Britradcom, Jesselton.') (Tel. 4233-4378 & 4424.)

KUCHING – Second Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commissioner, in Eastern Malaysia, Kuching.

MALI – Mr. A. E. Farrell, Second Secretary and Vice-Consul, British Embassy, Rue Guegnan, BAMAKO, Postal address: Ambassade de Grande Bretagne, Boite Postale 110, Bamako. (Tel. 23.56 and 33.56.)

MARTINIQUE (C.) – Mr. L. Devaux, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, P.O. Box 465, 52 Rue Perrinon, Fort-de-France. (Tel. Martinique 3813.)

MAURITANIA – There is no British Commercial Representative in Mauritania. Enquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Mauritania) should be referred to:

The Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 20, Rue du Docteur Guillet, B.P. 6025, DAKAR, Republic of Senegal. (Tel. 22383). (Telex 548 a/b Prodrome Dakar.)

MEXICO – Mr. R. D. C. McAlpine, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy (Commercial Department), Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtemoc, MEXICO CITY 5, D.F., P.O. Box 96 Bis. ('Prodrome, Mexico City.') (Tel. 11.48.80-85.) (Telex 017894 a/b Prodrome Mex.)

MOCAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa) – Mr. B. H. Heddy, H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 62, Avenida Augusto do Castilho, P.O. Box 55 LOURENCO MARQUES. (Tel. 6011/2.)

BEIRA (V.C.) – Casa Infante de Sagres, P.O. Box 11. (Tel. 2023.)

MONGOLIA – Mr. R. A. Hibbert, The British Chargé d'Affaires. P.O. Box No. 703, ULAN BATOR, The People's Republic of Mongolia.

MOROCCO:

RABAT – Mr. R. G. Giddens, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Avenue Allal ben Abdullah, Corner of Rue Tirard, Boite Postale 45, RABAT. (Tel. 20905/6.) (Telex 31022 a/b Prodrome.)

CASABLANCA (C.G.) – Mr. P. M. Johnston, C.B.E., H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa, Boite Postale 762. (Tel. 614.40 and 614.41.)

TANGIER (C.G.) – Mr. J. G. W. Ramage, H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, B.P. 2033 (Socco), 52 Rue d'Angleterre. (Tel. 15895-7.)

NEPAL – Mr. G. F. Kinnear, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Lain Chaur, P.O. Box No. 106, KATMANDU.

NETHERLANDS - Mr. J. A. Turpin, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Commercial Department, Lange Voorhout 32, The Hague (Tel. 182660-4.) (Telex 2021-31600 a/b Prodrome).

AMSTERDAM (C.G.) – Herengracht 460. (Tel. 23 32 29 & 23 34 90.)

ROTTERDAM (C.G.)– Parklaan 18. (Tel. 131555 and 138762.)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Mr. E. G. Harman, H.M. Consul, British Consulate P.O. Box 504, Kerkstraat 8, Willemstad, CURAÇAO. (Tel. 12202 and 11090.)

NEW ZEALAND – Mr. J. L. Reading, C.M.G., The Senior British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Government Life Insurance Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1. ('Wellingcom, Wellington.') (Tel. 46-060.)

WELLINGTON – Mr. E. J. Lindley, British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Government Life Insurance Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1. ('Wellingcom, Wellington.') (Tel. 46-060.)

AUCKLAND – Mr. J. D. Leithead, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1476, 56-58 Shortland Street, Auckland, C.I. ('Tradcom, Auckland.') (Tel. 43-473.)

CHRISTCHURCH – Mr. P. C. Burdett, The British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1762, 112 Hereford Street, Christchurch. ('Tradcom, Christchurch.') (Tel. 30-822.)

NICARAGUA – Mr. W. H. J. Chippendale, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Bank of London and Montreal, Avenida Roosevelt, 208 MANAGUA. (Tel. 5301.2.) (For letters: Apartado 13, Managua, Nicaragua.)

NIGER – There is no British Commercial Representative in Niger. Inquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Niger) should be addressed to:

The Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Tel. 266-15 and 266-16.)

NIGERIA – Mr. C. E. Dymond, The Senior British Trade Commissioner in Nigeria, Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos. (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O. Lagos, Nigeria) ('Tradcom, Lagos.') (Tel. 26441.)

LAGOS – Mr. M. Z. Wasilewski, British Trade Commissioner, Kajola House, 62-64, Campbell Street, Lagos (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O., Lagos, Nigeria.) ('Tradcom, Lagos.') (Tel. 26441.)

ENUGU – Mr. A. Dow, The Assistant British Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 324, Garden Avenue, Enugu. ('Tradcom, Enugu.') (Tel. Enugu 3216.)

IBADAN – Mr. G. R. Webb, The Assistant British Trade Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebanon Street, Ibadan. (Postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan, Western Nigeria). ('Tradcom, Ibadan.') (Tel. 21551).

KADUNA – Mr. G. J. Swaffield, The British Trade Commissioner, Private Mail Bag 2078, Ahmadu Bello Way. (ex. Prince Edward's Way), Kaduna. ('Tradcom, Kaduna.') (Tel. 2046-7.)

NORWAY – Mr. P. J. E. Male, M.C., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Drammensveien 4, OSLO. (Tel. 41 02 40.) (Telex 1575 a/b Prodoslo 0.)

BERGEN (C.) – Slottsgaten 1. (Tel. 10990.)

PAKISTAN – Mr. R. W. B. Carter, C.M.G., Counsellor (Economic) and Trade Commissioner, British High Commission, 1st. Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi. ('Tradcom, Karachi.') (Tel. 22264/4.)

KARACHI – Mr. S. N. Burbridge, First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner, Office of the British High Commissioner, 1st Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi. (Tradcom, Karachi'. (Tel. 22264-4.)

LAHORE – Mr. J. Stafford, First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner, Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, P.O. Box 287, First Floor, Gardee Trust Building, Napier Road, Lahore, West Pakistan. ('Tradcom, Lahore'.) (Tel. 62266 (21 lines).)

DACCA – Mr. W. J. Cheesman, First Secretary (Commercial) and Principal Trade Commissioner, Office of the British Deputy High Commissoner in Eastern Pakistan, Adamjee Court, Motijheel, P.O. Box 90, Ramma, Dacca, East Pakistan. ('Britradcom, Dacca.') (Tel. 4216-8.)

CHITTAGONG – Mr. K. W. Chesterman, First Secretary (Commercial) and Trade Commissioner, Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner in Eastern Pakistan, P.O. Box 19, Chamber of Commerce Building, Quaid-e-Azam Road, Chittagong, East Pakistan. ("Britradcom, Chittagong'.) (Tel. 5971 and 5972.)

PANAMA – Mr. H. Carr, First Secretary and Consul, British Embassy, Via Espana 120. P.O. Box 889, PANAMA CITY. (Tel. 30453.) Also Box B, Balboa, Canal Zone.

COLON (C) – P.O. Box 1108, Cristobal, Canal Zone. (Tel. 7-3075.) Also Box 448, Colon, R.P.

PARAGUAY – Mr. S. Stephenson, First Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, Casilla de Correo 404 (for correspondence); 25 de Mayo 171 (for visitors); ASUNCION. (Tel. 9146.) (Telex 039 a/b Prodrome ASN.)

PERSIAN GULF SHEIKDOMS:

BAHRAIN, QATAR, TRUCIAL STATES, MUSCAT & OMAN generally: Mr. J. R. Rich, First Secretary (Economic), H.M. Political Residency, P.O. Box No. 3, Bahrain. ('Prodrome, Bahrain.') (Tel. Manama (Bahrain) 811428.)

BAHRAIN (only) – Commercial Officer H.M. Political Agency, No. 14, First Floor, Yateem's New Building, Al Khalifah Road, Manama, P.O. Box No. 114, Bahrain. ('Political, Bahrain.') (Tel. Manama (Bahrain) 3597.)

QATAR – Commercial Officer, H.M. Political Agency, P.O. Box 3, Doha. ('Political, Qatar.') (Tel. 2637, 3272 and 3273.)

TRUCIAL STATES (except Abu Dhabi) – Commercial Officer, H.M. Political Agency, Dubai. ('Political, Dubai.') (Tel. 4225.)

ABU DHABI – Commercial Officer, H.M. Political Agency, Abu Dhabi.

MUSCAT & OMAN – H.M. Consul-General, Muscat. ('Britain, Muscat.') (Tel. Muscat 271.)

PERU – Mr. A. H. Spire, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 854 (for mail); El Edificio Pacifico Washington (Piso 12), Avenue Arequipa/Plaza Washington, LIMA. (Tel. 83830.) (Telex WLA 5230 a/b Prodrome, Lima.)

PHILIPPINES – Mr. E. C. Kitson, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 295, 9th Floor, L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Boulevard, MANILA. (Tel. 5-24-61.) (Telex MN 3282 a/b Prodrome MN 3282.)

POLAND – Mr. R. M. John, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Aleja Roz 1, WARSAW. (Tel. 281001-5.)

PORTUGAL – Mr. M. Gale, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa, 35-39, LISBON 3. (Tel. 661191-661195.)

OPORTO – Mr. B. C. MacDermot, M.V.O., H.M. Consul-General, Palacio Atlantico, 7th Floor, Praca D. Joao I. (Tel. 22442/3.)

PORTUGUESE GUINEA – Mr. M. Gale, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Lisbon.

[Has overall responsibility but all commercial inquiries should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.]

RHODESIA – Mr. G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G., F.C.A., Counsellor (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 1482, R.T.A. House, Baker Avenue, SALISBURY. 'UKREP, Salisbury.') (Tel. 28381/2.)

RUMANIA Mr. H. A. J. Griffiths, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet, BUCHAREST. (Tel. 11:16:35/6.)

RWANDA – There is no British Commercial Representative in Rwanda. Enquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Rwanda) should be addressed to:—
H.M. Ambassador, British Embassy, Boite Postale 1750, BUJUMBURA, Burundi. (Tel. Bujumbura 2105.)

SAUDI ARABIA – Mr. D. A. Hamley, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 393 (for mail), JEDDA.

SENEGAL – Mr. L. W. James, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 20, Rue du Docteur Guillet, B.P. 6025, DAKAR. (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 548 a/b Prodrome Dakar.)

SIERRA LEONE – Mr. W. B. J. Dobbs, Second Secretary (Commercial), Office of the British High Commissioner, Private Mail Bag c/o G.P.O. Freetown. (For visitors) B.W.A. Building, Oxford Street, FREETOWN. ('UKREP, Freetown.') Tel. 3961/3966, six lines.)

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF – Mr. D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E., H.M. Minister (Commercial), British Embassy, 6, Hill Street, Pretoria. ('Prodrome, Pretoria.') (Tel. 74-3121.) (Telex PX 1 a/b Prodrome.)

PRETORIA – Mr. P. S. Ziegler, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Pretoria. (Prodrome, Pretoria.') (Tel. 74-3121.) Telex PX 1 a/b Prodrome.)

CAPE TOWN (C.G.) – Mr. F. S. Fielding, H.M. Consul (Commercial), 11th Floor, African Life Centre, 2 St. Georges Street, P.O. Box 1346, Cape Town. ('Britain, Cape Town.') (Tel. 41-1466.) (Telex CX 7447 a/b Proct.)

JOHANNESBURG (C.G.) – Mr. J. T. Hyslop, H.M. Consul (Commercial), 8th Floor, B.P. Centre, corner Kerk and Loveday Streets, P.O. Box 10101, Johannesburg. ('Britconsul, Johannesburg.') (Tel. 834-6411.) (Telex J.7115 a/b Britform.)

DURBAN (C.G.) – Mr. M. J. A. P. Sullivan H.M. Consul (Commercial), Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban. (Britain, Durban.) (Tel. 313131 (five lines.) (Telex 319D a/b Britain.)

PORT ELIZABETH (C.) – Mr. J. Isherwood, M.B.E., H.M. Consul, The Standard Bank Building, 7th Floor, 22-24 Main Street, P.O. Box 917, Port Elizabeth ('Britain, Port Elizabeth'.) (Tel. 2-9549.)

SPAIN – Mr. D. I. Dunnett, O.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Orfila 5, MADRID, 4. (Tel. 219 02 00 and 219 02 04.) (Telex 7656 a/b Prodrome Madrid).

BARCELONA (C.G.) – Junqueras 18, Apartado de Correos 1401, Barcelona, 3. (Tel. 2220791.)

BILBAO (C.) – 30 Gran Via. (Tel. 214780 and 214789.)
SEVILLE (C.G.) – Federico Rubio No. 12. (Tel. 28873-5.)
VALENCIA (C.) – Calle Cronista Carreres 1, 4a. (Tel. 21 12-75.)
VIGO (C.) – Plaza de Compostela No. 23, 6th Floor, P.O. Box 49. (Tel. 11450.)
PALMA DE MALLORCA (C.) – Jose Tous Ferrer 28, Palma de Mallorca. (Tel. 12085, 1.24.45.)
LAS PALMAS (C.) – Muelle de Sta. Catalina, Puerto de la Luz, Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. (Tel. Las Palmas 1772).
SANTA CRUZ (C.) – Apartado 109, La Marina 7, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. (Tel. 2000.)

SUDAN – Mr. R. W. Munro, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, P.O. Box 801, New Aboulela Building, Barlaman Avenue, KHARTOUM. ('Prodrome, Khartoum.') (Tel. 70760, 70766-70769.)

SWEDEN – Mr. I. C. Mackenzie, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Strandvagen 82, STOCKHOLM. (Tel. 67.01.40.)
GOTHENBURG (C.G.) – Ostra Larmgatan 16. (Tel. 13.62.81.)
MALMO (C.) – Commercial Section, British Consulate, Stortorget 31, Malmo C. (Tel. 26625.)

SWITZERLAND Mr. H. B. C. Keeble, C.M.G., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial). British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 BERNE. (Tel. 44.50.21.) (Telex 2052-32687 a/b Prodrome Berne.)
BASLE (C.) – P.O. Box No. 851, 35 Rittergasse, 4001 Basle. (Tel. (061)23.58.43.)
GENEVA (C.G.) – 41 Quai Wilson 1201 Geneva. (Tel. 31-31-20 and 31-31-29.) (Telex 2052-22956/7 a/b Prodrome.)
ZURICH (C.G.) – Dufourstrasse 56. 8008 Zurich. (Tel. 051.34.40.42.)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC – Mr. I. S. Winchester, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Kotob Building, 3rd-4th Floor, Walid Ibn Abdul-Malek Street, Malki Street, DAMASCUS. (For correspondence: P.O. Box 37, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic.) (Tel. 32561-2-3.)
ALEPPO (C.) – Mr. F. W. J. Cooper, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, P.O. Box 7, Sebil, Aleppo. (Tel. Aleppo 11218.)

TANZANIA – Mr. F. Kennedy, The British Trade Commissioner in the United Republic of Tanzania, 8th Floor, Permanent House, Corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, DAR ES SALAAM. (For mail: British Trade Commission, P.O. Box 9112, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.) ('Britishers', Dar es Salaam.) (Tel. 23344, 2 lines.)

THAILAND – Mr. T. J. Everard, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Ploenchit Road, BANGKOK. (Tel. 57091-3.)

TOGO – Mr. E. M. Smith, B.E.M., First Secretary and Head of Chancery, British Embassy, Boulevard Circuloire, B.P. 892, LOME, West Africa. (Tel. 2085.)

TRINIDAD – Mr. G. Booth, The Principal British Trade Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, P.O. Box 225, PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad .('UKREP, Port of Spain'.) (Tel. 52861/6.) (Telex 52342 a/b POS 52342.)

TUNISIA – Mr. E. H. Noble, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, TUNIS. (Tel. 240.259, 240.292.)

TURKEY – Mr. J. O. McCormick, C.M.G., M.C., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesi, 46a, Cankaya, ANKARA. (Tel. 12.10.90-12.10.96.)
ISTANBUL (C.G.) – Mr. G. S. McWilliam, Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu. (Tel. 44.75.40 and 44.75.45-9.)

ABREVIATIONS
C.G.=Consulate-General
C.=Consulate
V.C.=Vice-Consulate

Telegraphic addresses unless otherwise stated:
Embassies – 'Prodrome' followed by the appropriate town name.
Consular offices – 'Britain' followed by the appropriate town name.

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UGANDA – Mr. J. R. Leeland, Second Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, P.O. Box 2894, 5, Shimoni Road, KAMPALA, Uganda. ('Ukrep, Kampala.') (Tel. 57054.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (Egypt) – Mr. R. A. Daniell, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Kasr-el-Dubara, Garden City, CAIRO. (Tel. 20850.)
ALEXANDRIA (C.G.) – Mr. J. W. Wall, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Rue Iskander el-Akbar No. 3. (Tel. 21246, 21247, 21248.)

UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON – Mr. J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G., H.M. Minister (Commercial); Mr. J. B. Cullen, C.B.E., H.M. Counsellor (Commercial); Mr. R. Arculus, First Secretary (Commercial); Mr. F. H. Jackson, First Secretary (Commercial); Mr. F. J. Pelly M.B.E., First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008. (Tel. HO 2-1340.)
ATLANTA (C.G.) – Mr. T. C. Sharman, O.B.E., H.M. Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 814-815, Atlanta Merchandise Mart, 240 Peachtree Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303. (Tel. 524-2692.)
BOSTON (C.G.) – Mr. J. A. D. Stewart-Robinson, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, Room 2303, John Hancock Building, 200, Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116. (Tel. 542-2810.)
CHICAGO (C.G.) – Mr. P. W. R. C. Haley, M.B.E., H.M. Deputy Consul-General (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60604. (Tel. 939-5166.)
CLEVELAND (C.G.) – Mr. J. E. T. Thorne, H.M. Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate - General, 1828 The Illuminating Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. (Tel. MA 1-7674.)
DENVER (C.) – Miss J. F. Veasey, M.B.E., H.M. Vice-Consul, British Consulate, 607 Colorado Building, 1615 California Street, Denver, Colorado 80202. (Tel. AC 2-2729.)
DETROIT (C.G.) – Mr. W. E. Williams, O.B.E., Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 1008, Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. (Tel. 962-4776.)
HONOLULU (C.) – Mr. R. T. Landale, T.D., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 1202 First National Bank Building, 165 South King Street, Honolulu 13, Hawaii. 96813. (Tel. 561-048.)
HOUSTON (C.G.) – Mr. H. Lewty, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, 1005 World Trade Centre, 1520 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas 77002. (Tel. FA 3-2301/4.)
KANSAS CITY (C.) – Mr. N. M. Hallett, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, Suite 1900, Commerce Tower, 911, Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. (Tel. GR 1-1644/5.)
LOS ANGELES (C.G.) – Mr. B. H. Wilcox, H.M. Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 3324 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. 90005. (Tel. DU 5-7381.)
MIAMI (C.) – Mr. W. H. Adams, O.B.E., H.M. Consul, British Consulate, 732 Ingraham Building, S.E. 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida. 33131. (Tel. FR 1-7544/5.)
MINNEAPOLIS (C.) – Mr. E. H. Harrison, M.B.E., Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate, Room 1900 First National Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 55402. (Tel 335-0921.)
NEW ORLEANS (C.G.) – Mr. A. B. Ball, H.M. Consul, British Consulate-General, Suite 1501, 225 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112. (Tel. 522-3144/5/6.)
NEW YORK (C.G.) – Mr. K. H. Huggins, CMG, H.M. Deputy Consul-General (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 845 Third Avenue, New York 10022. (Tel. PL 2-8400.)
(Export Credits Guarantee Department representative in N. America, Mr. R. F. L. Martin, at same address.)
PHILADELPHIA (C.G.) – Mr. P. Manning-Smith, Vice-Consul (Commercial), British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 19107. (Tel WA 5-2430.)
PORTLAND (C.) – Mr. N. R. Prickett, M.B.E., Vice-Consul, British Consulate, 715 Lewis Building, Portland, Oregon. 97204. (Tel. CA 7-5669.)
SAN JUAN (C.) – Mr. R. J. E. Thomas, H.M. Consul, British Consulate, P.O. Box 1307, San Juan, Puerto Rico. 00902. (Tel. 722-5055.)
ST. LOUIS (C.) – Mr. V. W. Lammert, M.B.E., Commercial Officer, British Consulate, Shell Building, 1221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. (Tel. MA 1-4688/9.)
SAN FRANCISCO (C.G.) – Mr. J. W. Hutson, H.M. Consul (Commercial), British-Consulate General, 343 Sansome Street, San Franciso, California 94104. (Tel. YU 1-3030.)
SEATTLE (C.G.) – Miss G. A. Robertson, H.M. Vice-Consul, British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 2nd Avenue and Colombia Street, Seattle, Washington 98104. (Tel. MA 4-2990.)
[There are also Honorary Consuls at Baltimore and Norfolk who will be glad to see British business visitors. Commercial correspondence should however, be addressed in the first instance to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, or to the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.]
BALTIMORE (Hon. C.) – Mr. J. T. Menzies, C.B.E., Hon. Consul, Terminal Warehouse Building, 211 E. Pleasant Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202. (Tel. SA 7-1082.)
NORFOLK (Hon. C.) – Mr. A. L. Nicholson, Hon. Consul, 932, Wainwright Building, 229, West Bute Street, Norfolk, Virginia, 23510. (Tel. MA 7-1934.)

UPPER VOLTA – There is no British Commercial Representative in Upper Volta. Inquiries (which should clearly indicate that they refer to Upper Volta) should be addressed to:
The Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Immeuble L'Union Assurances, Avenue Chardy, ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast. Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Tel. 266-15 and 266-16.)

URUGUAY – Mr. C. W. Wallace, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Calle Rinçon 454, Piso 5, MONTEVIDEO. (Tel. 9-2501.)

U.S.S.R. – Mr. A. K. Rothnie, Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy. All correspondence should be addressed to him at Naberezhnaya Morisa Toreza 14, Moscow 12. Mr. Rothnie receives all visitors at his offices Kutuzovsky Prospekt 15, MOSCOW G-248. (Tel. 41-10-33 and 41-10-34.)

VENEZUELA – Mr. K. D. Jamieson, H.M. Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Apartado 1246 (for correspondence); 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Urbanizacion Chuao (for visitors); CARACAS. (Tel. 338355-9.) (Telex 292 a/b Procaracas.)

VIETNAM – Mr. I. J. Benson, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, 25 Dailo Thong Nhut, SAIGON. (Tel. 23341-42.)

YUGOSLAVIA – Mr. C. N. Jupp, H.M. Counsellor (Economic/Commercial), British Embassy, 46 Ulica Prvog Maja, BELGRADE. (Tel. 23536.)
SPLIT (C.) – Ulica Titova Obala 5. (Tel. 2731.)
ZAGREB (C.G.) – Ulica Ilica 12. (Tel. 37627.) (For correspondence: Britanski Generalri Konzulat, Zagreb, C.2.)

ZAMBIA – Miss M. Scammell, First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, Waddington Road. P.O. Box RW50, LUSAKA. ('UK REP Lusaka.') Tel. 72097.)

British Trade Correspondents

TRADE CORRESPONDENTS generally give part-time service to the Board of Trade. Often they are Colonial Civil Servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain Commonwealth territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British Trade Correspondents can assist British businessmen is, therefore, limited and it is advisable to address inquiries to the Board of Trade initially rather than write direct to Trade Correspondents, who may not always be in a position to provide an answer.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST: Mr. M. A. Isaacson, P.O. Box 29, Windhoek, South West Africa. (Tel. 7983.)

BASUTOLAND: The Government Secretary, Maseru.

BERMUDA: Mr. Robt. C. Law, c/o Visitors' Advice Bureau, Hamilton. (Tel. 1-2038.)

BRITISH HONDURAS: The Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources, Commerce & Industry, Belize City.

BRUNEI: The Controller of Customs, Brunei.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI: Commerce and Industries Officer, The Secretariat, Victoria Parade. G.P.O. 2018, Suva.

GIBRALTAR: Mr. J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O., The Chief Secretary, Government Secretariat, Gibraltar. (Tel. A.500.)

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY: The Accountant-General, Tarawa, Gilbert Islands.

MALTA: The Director of Industrial Development, Department of Trade and Industry, 2 Cavalier Street, Valetta. ('Tradevelop, Valetta, Malta.') (Tel. Central 24411.)

MAURITIUS: Mr. H. J. Sabben, The Comptroller of Customs, H.M. Customs, Port Louis, Mauritius.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Mr. A. G. Ayre, Newfoundland Board of Trade, P.O. Box 5127, St. John's, Newfoundland.

NEW HEBRIDES: The Resident Commissioner, Vila, New Hebrides.

SAMOA: Mr. P. W. H. Kelly, c/o Western Samoa Trust Estate Corporation, P.O. Box 181, Apia, Western Samoa.

SEYCHELLES: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

ST. HELENA: The Collector of Customs, St Helena.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE: Collector of Customs, Box 119, Honiara, Guadalcanal, Western Pacific.

TASMANIA: Mr. W. T. Loney, 148, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. (Tel. Hobart 3 3768.)

TONGA: British Commissioner and Consul, H.B.M.'s Agency and Consulate, Nukualofa.

Guide to countries in which towns are situated

Place	*Country*
Abu Dhabi	Persian Gulf (Trucial States)
Adelaide	Australia
Accra	Ghana
Abidjan	Ivory Coast
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
Alberta	Canada
Alexandria	United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Aleppo	Syrian Arab Republic
Algiers	Algeria
Amman	Jordan
Amsterdam	Netherlands
Ankara	Turkey
Antwerp	Belgium
Apia	Samoa (Western)
Asmara	Ethiopia (Eritrea)
Asuncion	Paraguay
Athens	Greece
Atlanta	United States
Auckland	New Zealand
Baghdad	Iraq
Bahrain	Persian Gulf
Baltimore	United States
Bamako	Mali
Bangkok	Thailand
Barcelona	Spain
Bari	Italy
Basle	Switzerland
Basra	Iraq
Bathurst	Gambia
Beira	Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Beirut	Lebanon
Belgrade	Yugoslavia
Belize	British Honduras
Benghazi	Libya
Bergen	Norway
Berlin	Germany
Berne	Switzerland
Bilbao	Spain
Blantyre	Malawi
Bogota	Colombia
Bombay	India
Bonn	Germany
Bordeaux	France
Boston	United States
Brazzaville	Congo Republic
Brisbane	Australia
Brunei	Brunei
Brussels	Belgium
Bucharest	Rumania
Buea	Cameroon
Budapest	Hungary
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Bujumbura	Burundi
Cairo	United Arab Republic (Egypt)
Calais	France
Calcutta	India
Canberra	Australia
Capetown	South Africa
Caracas	Venezuela
Casablanca	Morocco
Chicago	United States
Chittagong	Pakistan
Christchurch	New Zealand
Cleveland	United States
Colombo	Ceylon
Colon	Panama
Conakry	Guinea
Copenhagen	Denmark
Curaçao	Netherlands Antilles
Dacca	Pakistan
Dakar	Senegal
Damascus	Syrian Arab Republic
Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
Delhi	India

Place	Country
Denver	United States
Detroit	United States
Djakarta	Indonesia
Doha	Persian Gulf (Trucial States)
Dublin	Irish Republic
Durban	South Africa
Dusseldorf	Germany
East London	South Africa
Elisabethville	Democratic Republic of Congo
Edmonton	Canada
Enugu	Nigeria
Florence	Italy
Fort-de-France	Martinique
Frankfurt	Germany
Freetown	Sierra Leone
Funchal	Madeira
Geneva	Switzerland
Genoa	Italy
Georgetown	British Guiana
Ghent	Belgium
Gibraltar	Gibraltar
Gothenburg	Sweden
Guatemala City	Guatemala
Guayaquil	Ecuador
Haifa	Israel
Hague, The	Netherlands
Halifax	Canada (Atlantic Provinces)
Hamburg	Germany
Hamilton	Bermuda
Hanover	Germany
Havana	Cuba
Helsinki	Finland
Hobart	Tasmania (Australia)
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Honiara	Solomon Islands, British Protectorate
Honolulu	United States
Houston	United States
Ibadan	Nigeria
Innsbruck	Austria
Istanbul	Turkey
Izmir	Turkey
Jedda	Saudi Arabia
Jesselton	Malaysia
Johannesburg	South Africa
Kabul	Afghanistan
Kaduna	Nigeria
Kampala	Uganda
Kansas City	United States
Karachi	Pakistan
Katmandu	Nepal
Khartoum	Sudan
Khorramshahr	Iran
Kingston	Jamaica
Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
Kuching	Malaysia
Kuwait	Kuwait
Lagos	Nigeria
Lahore	Pakistan
La Paz	Bolivia
Las Palmas	Spain (Canary Islands)
Le Havre	France
Leopoldville	Democratic Republic of Congo
Liège	Belgium
Lille	France
Lima	Peru
Lisbon	Portugal
Lomé	Togo
Los Angeles	United States
Lourenço Marques	Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa)
Luanda	Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
Lusaka	Zambia
Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Lyons	France
Macao	Macao
Madras	India
Madrid	Spain
Mahe	Seychelles
Malmo	Sweden
Managua	Nicaragua
Manila	Philippines
Marseilles	France
Martinique	Martinique
Maseru	Basutoland
Medan	Indonesia
Melbourne	Australia
Messina	Italy
Mexico City	Mexico
Miami	United States
Milan	Italy
Monrovia	Liberia
Montevideo	Uruguay
Montreal	Canada
Moscow	Soviet Union
Munich	Germany
Muscat	Persian Gulf
Naples	Italy
Nairobi	Kenya
New Delhi	India
New Orleans	United States
New York	United States
Nicosia	Cyprus
Norfolk	United States
Nukualofa	Tonga (Pacific Islands)
Oporto	Portugal
Osaka	Japan
Oslo	Norway
Ottawa	Canada
Palermo	Italy
Palma de Mallorca	Spain
Panama City	Panama
Paris	France
Peking	China
Perth	Australia
Philadelphia	United States
Phnom Penh	Cambodia
Piraeus	Greece
Ponta Delgada	Azores
Port-au-Prince	Haiti
Port Elizabeth	South Africa
Port Louis	Mauritius
Port of Spain	Trinidad
Portland	United States
Prague	Czechoslovakia
Pretoria	South Africa
Qatar	Persian Gulf
Quito	Ecuador
Rabat	Morocco
Rangoon	Burma
Regina	Canada
Reykjavik	Iceland
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Rome	Italy
Rotterdam	Netherlands
Saigon	Vietnam
St. Helena	St. Helena
St. John's	Newfoundland (Canada)
St. Louis	United States
Salisbury	Rhodesia
Salonika	Greece
San Francisco	United States
San José	Costa Rica
San Juan	(Puerto Rico) U.S.A.
San Salvador	El Salvador
San Sebastian	Spain
Santa Cruz (Teneriffe)	Spain (Canary Islands)
Santiago	Chile
Santo Domingo	Dominican Republic
Sao Paulo	Brazil
Seattle	United States
Seoul	Korea
Seville	Spain
Shanghai	China
Singapore	Malaysia
Sofia	Bulgaria
Split	Yugoslavia
Stanley	Falkland Islands
Stockholm	Sweden
Strasbourg	France
Stuttgart	Germany
Surabaya	Indonesia
Suva	Fiji Islands
Sydney	Australia
Taipei	Formosa
Tamsui	Formosa
Tananarive	Malagasy Republic
Tangier	Morocco
Tarawa	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
Tegucigalpa	Honduras
Tehran	Iran
Tel Aviv	Israel
Teneriffe	Spain
The Hague	Netherlands
Thorshavn	Faroe Islands
Tokyo	Japan
Toronto	Canada
Trieste	Italy
Tripoli	Libya
Tunis	Tunisia
Turin	Italy
Ulan Bator	Mongolia
Valencia	Spain
Valetta	Malta
Vancouver	Canada
Venice	Italy
Vienna	Austria
Vientiane	Laos
Vigo	Spain
Vila	New Hebrides
Warsaw	Poland
Washington	United States
Wellington	New Zealand
Windhoek	South West Africa
Winnipeg	Canada
Yaoundé	Federal Republic of Cameroon
Zagreb	Yugoslavia
Zurich	Switzerland

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION

The letters quoted below have been sent by United Kingdom businessmen to home or overseas officers expressing appreciation for their help. A list of British commercial representatives is published on preceding pages.

MILAN

Thank you for your prompt reply to our letter. We are most grateful for the time and trouble which you have devoted to obtaining the information you have supplied.

The information you supply is of use to us and we shall not hesitate to contact you if we require any further information.

Henry Meadows Limited, Wolverhampton.

NEW YORK

Many thanks indeed for your letter of March 9. Your efforts on our behalf are very much appreciated and your help is considered to be invaluable.

Doherty Motor Cycle Accessories Ltd., Birmingham.

SAN JOSE

Now that I have completed the report on my recent South American tour and attended to the various inquiries obtained, I am writing to say how much I appreciated your assistance. The valuable information you gave me enabled me to get on with my work and put my limited time to the best possible use.

I made contacts with most of the industrial establishments in San Jose and these are being followed up by correspondence direct with the customers.

The Robinson Waxed Paper Co. Ltd., Bristol.

DUSSELDORF

I am most sincerely grateful for all the help, advice and kindness you gave me during my recent visit to Dusseldorf. Entirely as a result of your introductions I was able to gather a volume of information in a very few days.

Electrothermal Engineering Ltd., London, E.7.

Board of Trade,
Eastern Regional Office,
Cromwell House,
Dean Stanley Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sirs,

It was my intention to advise you of our progress on exports, and your letter has served as a timely reminder.

We have been quite successful in Finland. We sent a cultivator there in October and I followed it up with a personal visit and demonstrated the machine to the people whom you recommended, and I also had the opportunity of giving a demonstration to one of the biggest distribution organizations in the country. Since then negotiations have been progressing satisfactorily and we have this week received our first order for 140 cultivators.

We have received a substantial order from our distributors in Sweden and I am sure that we shall do equally well in Denmark.

We have not made any progress so far in Norway but we are still working on the people whose names you kindly gave us. We are interested in all other countries where there may be a potential for our machines. Any further assistance will be very actively followed up.

G. D. Mountfield Ltd., Maidenhead, Berks.

Mr. H. L. Riseley (left), export manager, Garrard Engineering Ltd., welcomes Sir Patrick Reilly, British Ambassador in Paris, to the Garrard Stand at the International Electronic Components show in Paris. The Company exhibited its entire range of record changers and turntables at the show, including six new models and the outstanding LAB 80 and Model 401 transcription turntables.

SWEDEN

On behalf of all the members of our Mission may I just thank you and your wife very sincerely for your most kind hospitality to us at your home on the evening of our arrival. This set just the right note for an extremely enjoyable and useful visit and we are all most grateful to you both, as for all your other help.

Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for the kind assistance given to me so freely during my stay in Stockholm. I am now in the process of writing to all Swedish firms I have visited, and where inquiries have been placed we will prepare offers accordingly.

The Overseas Trading Company, London, W.C.1.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

On my return to the United Kingdom I would like to thank you both for your help with information about current building developments in Jamaica and your very kind hospitality.

Twyfords Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.

The writer was a few days ago in Jamaica as part of a Caribbean tour and wishes to place on record his appreciation of the considerable help and assistance given by the Principal British Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, and the British Trade Commissioner.

The work they had done preparatory to arrival was most useful and certainly facilitated the progress of the tour in Jamaica and saved much time. They were also most helpful in other ways.

A first-class job!

Stanton and Staveley, Limited, Nottingham.

We would like to say how very grateful we are for all the helpful information you provided in your letter regarding local conditions as they would apply to background music systems. You have obviously gone to a great deal of trouble to obtain all this data and we would like you to know just how much we appreciate this help.

Ditchburn Equipment Ltd., Lytham, Lancs.

BRUSSELS

It is gratifying to know that we have such able and enthusiastic Embassy officials to call on for help and advice.

Standard-Triumph Ltd., Coventry.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

THERE WAS A large seasonal increase in sales by wholesale textile housese during March and in relation to a year earlier the value was 9 per cent higher. This compares with decreases of 6 per cent and 10 per cent for February and January respectively.

In the first quarter as a whole, sales were 1 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year, compared with an increase of 1 per cent in the last quarter of 1964.

The value of stocks held at the end of March was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Notes:

These statistics are prepared by The Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Textile Distribtors' Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444.)

Total sales and stocks

Index numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1963 Year	108	+ 3	..	..
1964 Year	112	+ 4	..	..
1964 1st quarter	100	+ 9	145	+4
2nd quarter	101	+ 3	135	+6
3rd quarter	111	+ 4	153	+7
4th quarter	138	+ 1	124	+5
1965 1st quarter	99	— 1	150	+4
1964 March	127	+ 5	145	+4
April	109	+ 8	139	+6
May	98	— 6	140	+7
June	96	+10	135	+6
July	79	+ 2	142	+5
August	97	+ 4	155	+6
September	156	+ 5	153	+7
October	156	— 1	135	+5
November	136	+ 3	133	+4
December	121	Nil	124	+5
1965 January	69	—10	129	+4
February	90	— 6	148	+6
March	137	+ 9	150	+4

Percentage of corresponding values for 1963

Analysis by Department

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	March 1965	January 1 to March 31	March 1965
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	119·8	108·2	117·3
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	104·6	95·9	105·7
Women's underwear	112·3	99·0	111·2
Women's hose and children's socks	94·9	82·7	94·1
Women's millinery	119·0	104·9	113·5
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	112·3	95·3	74·3
Children's wear	107·2	99·9	111·6
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	99·4	93·0	100·8
Gloves	81·0	86·7	137·7
Piece-goods and nets	119·7	106·8	96·4
Household textiles	102·0	94·6	94·3
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	111·2	100·0	106·6
Grand total (a)	108·5	98·9	103·6

Notes (a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings. (b) Values at cost.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THE ESTIMATED VOLUME of orders-on-hand in the grouped textile and clothing industries at the end of March 1965 was 1 per cent less than at the end of February. The rate of deliveries was 3 per cent more than in March 1964 and the rate of receipt of net new orders 1 per cent more: this comparison may, however, be affected by the changing incidence of Easter which was in March last year.

In the quarter ending March 1965 the rate of deliveries was at about the same level as in the first quarter of 1964, but the rate of receipt of net new orders was 7 per cent less.

Changes in the monthly rate of receipt of orders should not by themselves be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	100	92	93
1963	117	100	95
1964*	125	100	98
1964 1st quarter	121	103	99
2nd quarter	124	100	97
3rd quarter	113	82	93
4th quarter*	125	113	102
1965 1st quarter*	121	95	99
1964 January	119	98	94
February	121	111	105
March	121	98	97
1965 January*	123	89	94
February*	122	98	101
March*	121	99	100

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1:

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Trailers for December 1964.
Home-grown Timber for March 1965.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Toilet Preparations for December 1964-*February* 1965.

New companies registered in April

BELOW ARE details of new companies registered in Great Britain during April 1965 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	2,259	2,259
£1,000 and under £10,000	1	1,143	1,144
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	203	203
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	16	16
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	13	13
£1,000,000 and above	—	1	1
Total number	1	3,635	3,636
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of nominal capital	£8	£9,885	£9,893

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1964-1965

	1964		1965	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	4,035	9,654	3,127	8,031
February	3,662	29,939	3,281	9,615
March	5,006	16,654	4,721	17,718
April	4,636	10,757	3,636	9,893
May	3,994	9,905		
June	3,819	11,746		
July	3,495	15,857		
August	3,518	10,370		
September	3,729	11,366		
October	4,121	11,415		
November	4,014	8,722		
December	3,778	12,127		
Total	47,817	158,512		

Turnover of the Catering Trades in March

THE TOTAL turnover of the catering trades in March was 4 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 8 per cent in February. This series is subject to month to month irregularities, but the smaller increase in March is likely to have been affected by the fact that Easter was in March last year and in April this year. During the first quarter as a whole turnover was 5 per cent higher than last year against increases of 8 per cent in the third and fourth quarter of last year; the smaller increase this year may be accounted for by the facts that Easter sales are not included in the first quarter of this year and also that figures for New Year's Eve were excluded from the January 1965 period but included in those for January a year earlier.

As with total turnover, each of the kinds of business shown separately in the table with the exception of canteen and catering contractors showed smaller increases in March than in February. Canteen and catering contractors showed an increase in March of 10 per cent against one of 6 per cent in February but it is likely that the effect of the varying dates of Easter on the turnover of this group is the opposite of its effects on other types of catering.

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1960 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1960 £ million)	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL ALL CATERERS: (£1,290 million)	1962	112	95	115	129	112	93	94	96	108	109	125	131	136	121	112	102	119
	1963	117	96	119	134	119	94	93	100	111	113	130	136	142	126	118	109	126
	1964	126	105	127	145	127	104	102	109	115	130	135	149	150	137	126	118	136
	1965		111				107	110	114									
	1964	+8	+10	+7	+8	+8	+11	+10	+9	+3	+15	+4	+10	+6	+8	+7	+8	+8
	1965	+5(b)	+5				+3	+8	+4									
Licensed hotels and holiday camps (£169 million)	1962	113	77	119	158	98	71	74	84	98	109	143	161	169	146	117	87	93
	1963	118	76	124	167	107	69	72	85	103	113	149	169	184	151	128	94	100
	1964	128	86	138	181	113	79	82	97	108	133	161	189	197	163	135	98	108
	1965		91				83	90	99									
	1964	+8	+13	+10	+9	+6	+15	+13	+13	+5	+18	+7	+12	+7	+8	+5	+5	+8
	1965	+6(b)	+6				+5	+10	+3									
Restaurants, cafes, etc., and fish and chip shops (£307 million)	1962	109	94	112	130	102	92	93	96	104	107	123	130	141	120	106	100	100
	1963	114	94	117	135	109	89	92	99	108	110	129	134	147	125	112	106	109
	1964	121	101	124	143	115	97	99	106	111	126	133	146	153	133	118	113	114
	1965		107				103	106	111									
	1964	+6	+8	+6	+6	+6	+9	+8	+7	+3	+14	+3	+9	+4	+6	+5	+7	+5
	1965	+6(b)	+6				+6	+7	+4									
Public houses (£711 million)	1962	114	97	116	125	119	97	97	98	113	110	124	128	132	118	113	104	135
	1963	118	98	119	130	125	98	94	101	115	113	128	133	137	122	119	112	141
	1964	128	109	127	141	136	111	105	113	116	132	132	147	144	134	127	122	154
	1965		114				112	115	116									
	1964	+8	+12	+7	+8	+8	+13	+12	+11	+1	+17	+4	+10	+5	+10	+7	+9	+9
	1965	+4(b)	+4				+1	+9	+3									
Canteens and catering contractors (£102 million)	1962	108	113	106	101	113	113	114	111	104	111	104	103	90	109	112	115	110
	1963	115	120	113	106	119	119	122	120	111	119	111	108	96	112	118	125	115
	1964	121	120	121	113	129	119	122	119	124	121	118	113	104	122	128	135	126
	1965		129				128	129	131									
	1964	+5	Nil	+6	+7	+9	Nil	Nil	—1	+12	+2	+6	+4	+9	+9	+9	+8	+10
	1965	+8(b)	+8				+7	+6	+10									

(*a*) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by March 1965 sales was the five weeks from February 28, 1965, to April 3, 1965; the corresponding period in 1964 was from March 1, 1964, to April 4, 1964.
(b) Cumulative figure for January to March compared with corresponding period of 1964.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday May 14, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Pathe Pic. Series 534/546:					
Pathe Pic. No. 543	Br/E 30303	8	May 10	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pic. No. 544	Br/E 30304	8	May 10	" "	" "
Look at Life Series 25:					
What Price Safety?	Br/E 30305	9	May 10	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Sunday Thoughts Series 14:					
No. 1 – *The Wager*	Br/E 30240	3	May 11	" "	Religious Films Ltd.
No. 2 – *Such a Little Word*	Br/E 30242	2	May 11	" "	" "
No. 3 – *The Newcomer*	Br/E 30241	3	May 11	" "	" "
The Party's Over	Br/E 30309	94	May 12	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Tricastle Films Ltd.
Barbican Regained	Br/E 30310	18	May 13	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Wallace Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 1874A	Br/E 29930	8	May 14	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1875	Br/E 29931	7	May 14	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-38	Br/E 29982	8	May 14	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-39	Br/E 29983	8	May 14	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
That Man from Rio	F 30306	112	May 11	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Les Films Ariane, S.A., Paris
The Evil Force	F 30307	82	May 12	Monarch Film Corporation Ltd.	Fairview Productions
Invitation to a Gunfighter	F 30308	93	May 12	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Larcas Productions Inc. and Hermes Productions Inc.
The Carmelites	F 30311	113	May 14	Hillcrest Productions Ltd.	Champs-Elysees Productions, Paris, and Titanus S.p.A., Rome
Sexy Party	F 30312	77	May 14	Miracle Films Ltd.	Mirkofilm S.p.A., Rome

CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER:
The particulars of the film 'Night is the Phantom' (F 30066) registered on January 20, 1965, have been corrected to include the additional maker: Rene Thevenet Contact Organization, Paris, France.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	March 30, 1965	
743,720	Becker, O. A.	Filing systems for storing papers.
917,704	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Combustion apparatus.
944,182	Way, G. E. D.	Painting appliance.
	April 1, 1965	
904,760	Pitner, A. & Nadella S.A.	Roller or needle thrust bearings and method of manufacture.
922,283	Gutehoffnungshutte Sterkrade A.G.	Rope pulleys.
	April 6, 1965	
856,093	Favaro, S.	Record playing apparatus.
908,221	Plank, D. A.	Explosive train arming device.
914,834	Nyomdaipari Kiserleti Uzem es Laboratorium	Aluminium printing plates.
919,342	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Cleaning or separation of coal and granular material.
917,616	Bergomi Societa per Azioni	Multistage from generator.
	April 7, 1965	
754,479	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault.	Vehicle seats.
946,551	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault.	Electromagnetically actuated fluid controlling valves.
967,645	Pitner, A. & Nadella S.A.	Cylindrical needle bearings embodying a guiding cage.
	April 8, 1965	
925,337	Becker, O. A.	Seats having adjustable back.
928,937	Macdonald & Co. (Haydock) Ltd.	Clamp.
944,051	United States Steel Corporation	Lading cover for transport vehicles.
947,798	United States Steel Corporation	High strength age-hardenable stainless steel.
949,235	United States Steel Corporation	Apparatus for enlarging rings.
	April 12, 1965	
836,390	Vitreous Enamelling Corporation (Proprietary) Ltd.	Flattening and sound insulating vitreous enamelled chalkboards and panels, etc.
936,855	Glacier Metal Co. Ltd.	Axle boxes.
	April 14, 1965	
967,068	Soc.: d'Optique de Mecanique de Haute Precision	Combined view finder and focusing device.
969,771	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault.	Semi-permanent casting moulds.
969,878	Le Materiel Electrique, S.A.	Electric inverters.
970,650	Dr. Salsbury's Laboratories	Veterinary compositions.
972,520	Soc: des Forges et Ateliers du Creusot	Keeping operating speed of a hydraulic jacket a constant value.
972,026	Le Materiel Electrique, S.A.	Alternators.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of the endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Patent Office.

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

'The Patent Office Library was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (*R. S. Hutton. Recollections of a technologist*. 1964.)

The author is referring to the early 1900's, *but this national public reference library continues to attract increasing numbers of information scientists, research workers, patent agents and consultants.* 122,000 *came in* 1964. *Without formality your staff can have personal access to ten miles of current scientific and technical literature, including* 9,000 *series of up-to-date periodicals and many books and patent specifications. Photocopies at* 9d. *a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers.*

*The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.*2. *Open* 10 *a.m.* – 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m.* – 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

BATH CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 14th–16th, 1965

(to be opened by Lord Bowden, Minister of State for Education and Science).

PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Technology is rapidly coming to dominate every aspect of society and is significantly reshaping it. Many of the consequences of this transformation are disturbing and painful. Our understanding of what is happening is very incomplete and unsatisfying, because we are so frequently offered answers to specific problems without reference to the many related issues.

The purpose of this Conference is to provide an opportunity to examine the major areas of controversy and to indentify the links between them.

The Conference will open with a dinner on the evening of Thursday, October 14th, and close at 5 p.m. on Saturday, October 16th.

ORGANIZATION

To ensure that the theme is explored as thoroughly as possible, and to allow individual delegates to make a maximum contribution to the proceedings, the Conference will be organised on a basis of both plenary sessions and study groups. The membership of each group will be planned so as to achieve a good balance between the delegates' special fields of interest.

The subjects of the study groups will be:-

The economics of technological change.
Education for a science-based civilisation.
The planning and utilisation of industrial research.
Industrial management and industrial responsibility.
Traditional moral standards and current human needs.
Home, leisure and the arts: the satisfactions outside work.
The consequences of a defence-based economy.
Politics and technological advance.

SPEAKERS

Those introducing the topics of the study groups include:-

Maurice Broady
Dr. Alex Comfort
Paul Cherrington
Dr. Duncan S. Davies
Dr. H. M. Finniston
John Garnett
Professor Kenneth Grayston
J. B. Heath
Dr. Kenneth Ingham
Christopher Leyton
Professor E. J. Richards
Michael Shanks
Professor Tokaty
Professor B. R. Williams
Professor Lady Gertrude Williams

CONFERENCE FEE

Conference fees will be on the following scales of charges:
(A) Non-resident, but including dinner, October 14th, and lunches, October 15th and 16th, 10 gns. per person.
(B) As (A) with hotel accommodation nights of October 14th and 15th, including dinner, October 15th, sharing twin-bedded rooms, £14 10s. 0d.
(C) As (B) but in single room, £15 10s. 0d.

Applications should be sent to:-

The Conference Manager, The Library, Bristol College of Science and Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol, 7.
(Tel.: Bristol 41241.)

Invoices for the fees, will be sent if required.

The Conference is sponsored by "The Technologist", together with its publishers, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., and the Bristol College of Science and Technology (to be the new university at Bath).

Conference Director: Kenneth Hudson, M.A.
Conference Manager: J. Hoskin Lamble,

Chairman of the Organising Committee: Professor R. W. Bolland, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

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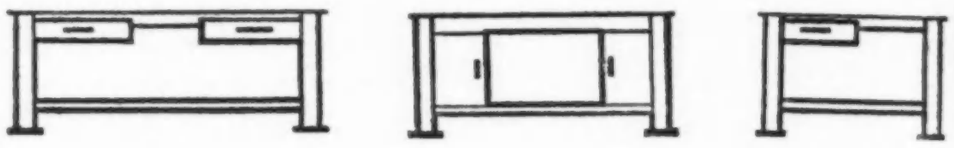

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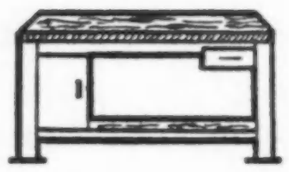

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 27 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores . .	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, near Nottingham.	Walker, Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L) Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. Tel. 54272.
June 3 .	Plant, equipment and miscellaneous stores including: 30 cwt. portable hand crane, fourways conveyor, lister auto truck, outboard motors, 220 pocket watches, 30,000 Vee Jewels 2 mm., 297 AR.88 radio receivers, 2,280 lengths armoured hose, battery chargers, 150 Commer radiator blocks, M.T. spares, used tyres, electronic equipment, greatcoats, battledress blouses and trousers, ankle boots and other footwear, jackets, berets and other clothing. Suffolk, fold flat and other chairs, folding and other tables, bedsteads, furniture, kitchen equipment, white and coloured blankets, mattresses, curtains, towels, sheets, aircraft spares, electrical and wireless spares, Generators, Nitrue onazote sheets, millboard sheets, etc.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, near Hereford.	Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
June 10, 11 and 14	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores . . .	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd., (Dept. L) Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
June 17 .	Clothing, motor cyclists boots, tentage, hand tools, electric cable, wire and components, bolts, screws and miscellaneous stores.	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool and other locations. Plymouth.	Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. Plymouth 69292).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate Auctioneer 14 days prior to the date of Sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Sale by Tender – Machine Tools

(a) Capstan and Centre Lathes; Universal Miller and Gear Hobber,
(b) Single spindle autos; horizontal borer; pillar and radial drills; plain, universal and tool grinders; capstan and turret lathes; gear shaping, hobbing and planing machines; centre lathes; vertical millers; slotting machines; hand and power presses; soldering and welding machines; sheet metal working machines, etc.

Locations: (a) Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.
(b) Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.

Application for Tender Forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales 4(b)(ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by June 1 and 8, 1965, respectively. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Forms only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 26 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
	The above sale will include at Royal Air Force, Stafford: Motor engines and spares, Austin, Standard, Ford, AEC diesel, Bedford, Thornycroft, Rover, etc., aero engine spares, aircraft spares, waxed nylon cord and ropes, furniture, metal containers, metal cradles, packing cases, etc., and at Royal Air Force Stations, Spitalgate, Cranwell and Digby: Barrack and quarters furnishings, mattresses, blankets, etc.		
June 17 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1965	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
June 1 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic, canteen and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

Mr. Douglas Jay opens construction equipment exhibition

SPEAKING AT THE opening of the third International Construction Equipment Exhibition at Crystal Palace, London, on May 13, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said that the British construction equipment industry had a double role to play in the economic life of our country.

'In the first place,' he said, 'the industry has to provide the equipment for building at home. Whether we think of motorways or schools, bridges or homes, factories or hospitals, major changes are taking place in building techniques. We need to build fast, we need to build well, and we need to build economically. How far we can achieve these aims depends in no small measure on the resourcefulness of our construction equipment manufacturers in producing new plant and machinery. In recent years they have made striking advances – as we can see by looking about us – and I am confident that the industry, with its awareness of the importance of research and development, will continue to develop new equipment to promote the productivity of the constructional industries.'

Continuing, the President, referring to the 200 exhibitors who featured every aspect of construction equipment, many for the first time, said that the industry had another role to play – the role of a major exporting industry. He said that over recent years about half the industry's output had been exported to well over 100 countries, and some firms were exporting as much as 80 per cent of their production.

The President also referred to the International Construction Conference which would take place during the last five days of the exhibition. The theme of the conference – Construction and Building Development in the 70's – seemed to symbolize the dynamic and forward-looking nature of the British construction equipment industry. He was interested to see that the conference programme included among its many interesting subjects, sessions devoted to industrialized building and the development and application of construction plant for new techniques. It was just such matters as these about which we needed to stimulate discussion – and action. 'The conference should be a very valuable one and a worthy partner for the exhibition. Together they provide an unfailing recipe for success – a happy marriage between the practical and theoretical.'

British success at Paris clothing show

A 'JOINT-VENTURE' scheme organized by the British Fashion Export Group with financial support from the Board of Trade brought 14 British manufacturers of ladies' ready-to-wear clothing to the Salon International du Prêt-à-Porter Féminin which was held at the Porte de Versailles, Paris, from April 24-29. Many of these firms were participating at the Salon for the fifth time; two were making their debut.

This exhibition is international, not only as regards exhibitors, but also buyers. Orders were taken by British firms for countries as far away as Kuwait and the Union of South Africa and although, as to be expected, French exhibitors were well in the forefront as regards numbers, 15 exhibitors came from Holland, 11 from Germany, five from Denmark, four from Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, two from Sweden and one from Monaco. Four Irish firms also shared one stand. This Salon has grown in importance each year and next autumn it is expected that more space will be available for newcomers.

British firms, particularly those who have exhibited on several occasions and are therefore well known to their international clients, were active throughout the exhibition. Orders taken by the Group are estimated to amount to between £250,000 and £300,000 and follow-up orders are expected. The British collections were well received by foreign buyers who now know that they can expect good cloth, good make and good styling from our manufacturers. Their 'creations' are adapted for the international market and the mass-production of British industry permits, despite high import duties, their garments to be sold at very competitive prices. One of them was reproduced on the cover of *Elle* – a testimony in itself to the style and quality of our clothes. The British Ambassador, during an afternoon's visit to the Salon, expressed warm praise for the success achieved by the British firms.

The ability of British manufacturers to break into this predominantly French market is, to a large extent, due to the tenacity of the British Fashion Export Group who presented a united front and have urged their members to 'come again to Paris' despite the discouraging results of their initial efforts. For them persistence has paid off. For instance, some exhibitors who took trial orders of only £5 or so on their first visit to Paris are now receiving orders running into five figures and one of them, seeking even higher dividends, has launched a strong publicity campaign in the French women's Press.

It is hoped that the news of this success will encourage more British firms to participate in this exhibition which is held in the spring and autumn of each year. By coming here they are able to contact buyers from all over the world.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 *Tothill Street, London, S.W.*1. *(Tel. Abbey* 6376.)

British display at Paris air show

ANGLO-FRENCH collaboration in the air in the form of the projected 'Concord' supersonic airliner will be a feature of a display illustrating Britain's contribution to aircraft research and development to be held at the Paris International Air Show, which takes place at Le Bourget from June 11 to 20. The display is being organized by the Ministry of Aviation in co-operation with the Board of Trade and has been designed by the Exhibitions Division of the Central Office of Information. It will show with films and models how the Ministry's air research establishments, in collaboration with Britain's aircraft manufacturers, have helped to develop the 'Concord' venture, techniques in 'blind landing', aerodynamics and the control of noise.

A demonstration of formation aerobatics, flypasts by fighters and bombers, and a static display featuring a surface-to-air missile complete with launchers and associated radar equipment will form the major contribution to the Show by the Royal Air Force. In addition to the official British display, some 50 member-firms of the Society of British Aerospace Companies are known to be participating at the Show independently. Their exhibits are expected to include such aircraft as the Super VC 10, the BAC 1-11, the P 1127, the Skyvan, the HP 115 and the SR N2 Hovercraft. They will also show aircraft engines and missiles, as well as a wide range of ancillary ground and airborne equipment and materials.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom ...	*May* 7	*Aug.* 6
Outside Europe ...	*April* 2	*July* 2
Europe	*Mar.* 5	*June* 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. *(Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 3557, *Germany and Scandinavia*: 2783, France *Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey and Middle East*: 3558, *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

There are no amendments or additions to classified lists this week.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Italy and Norway

THE ITALO-NORWEGIAN trade agreement which was signed on April 20, 1963, has been tacitly extended for a further year. Special quotas have been established in Norway for imports from Italy of certain commodities, as follows:

Fresh fruit	1,500,000 krone
Onions	125,000 krone
Other fresh fruit	200,000 krone
Wines, vermouths, marsala and liqueurs	3,000,000 krone
Other goods	3,000,000 krone

Italian import quotas remain unchanged.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

Malta and West Germany

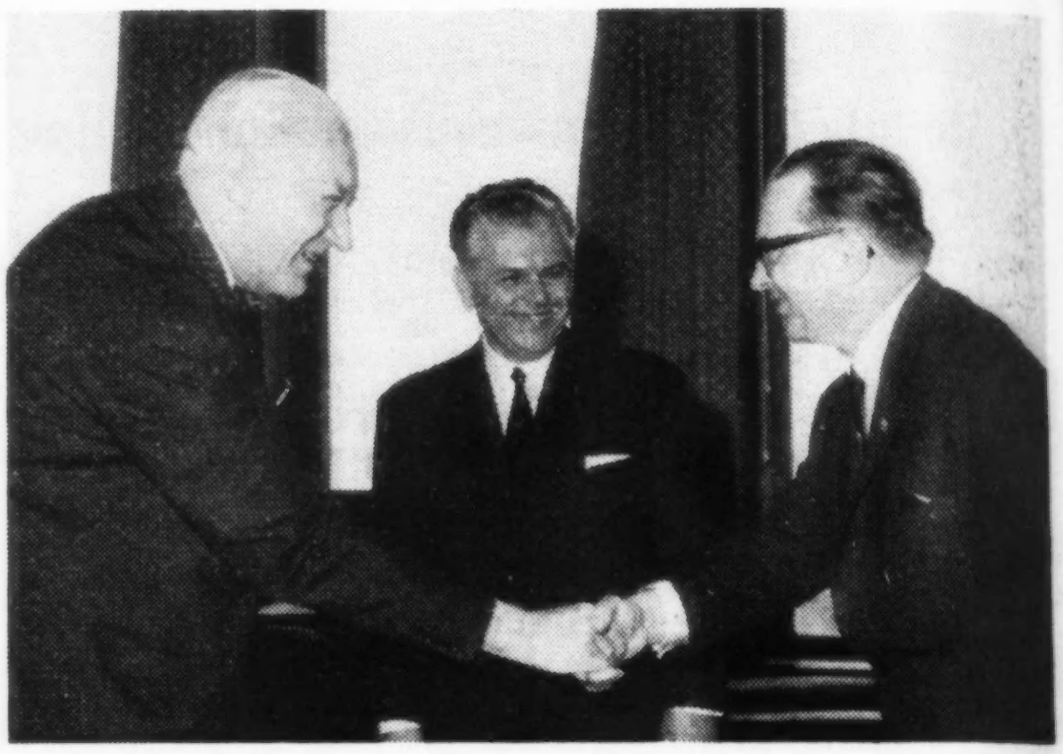
THE GOVERNMENT of Malta and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have agreed to extend the validity of the Protocol of February 29, 1964, the Agreement on Trade, for another year, that is from January 1, 1965, to December 31.

East Germany and Austria

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS has announced that a Protocol governing trade between East Germany and Austria in 1965 was signed in Berlin on December 19, 1964. The new arrangements provide for trade of 25.5 million dollars in either direction, an increase of 8.5 per cent on 1964.

East German exports under the Protocol will include lignite, potash, textile machinery, agricultural and industrial machinery and parts including mining machinery, machine tools, electrical equipment, chemical and mineral oil products and ceramics.

In return, Austria will export to East Germany iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, electrical products, textile yarns and goods, chemical and pharmaceutical products. Detailed information on the quotas is available. Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3463), quoting reference CRE 7564G.



Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade (left), welcomes Professor C. P. Theophilopoulos, assistant technical manager (right), and Mr. C. Kavounides, technical manager (centre), both of the Hellenic Telecommunications Organization, when they called at the Board of Trade, London, recently. The two officials spent ten days in Britain at the invitation of the British Government, and visited the General Post Office and a number of factories in Britain making telecommunications and ancillary equipment.

Hints to businessmen visiting the Sudan and Italy

REVISED EDITIONS of the booklets on 'The Sudan and Italy' have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

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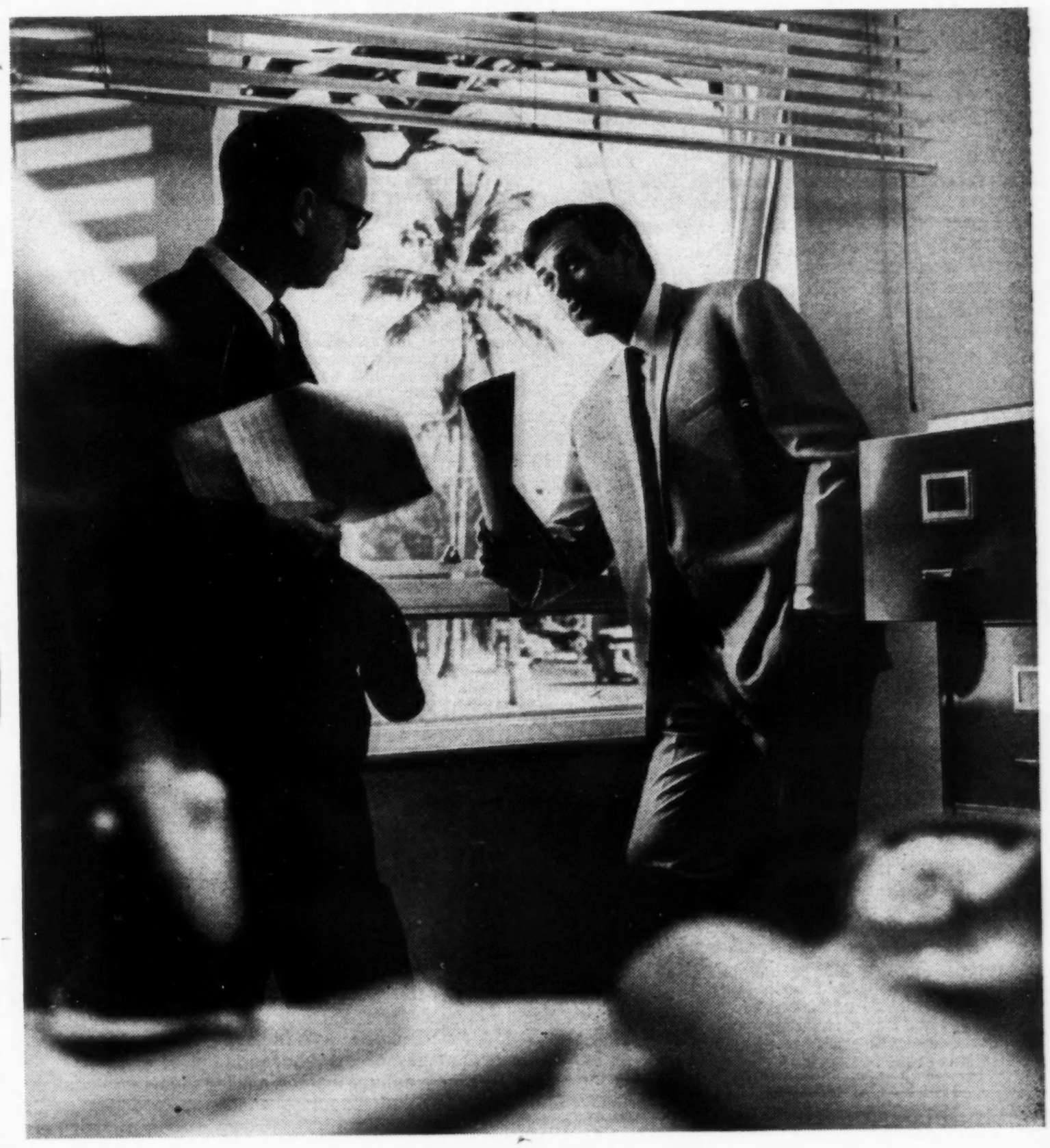
WHILE YOU ARE THERE

You will find Shell can help in many ways, supplying useful information, explaining local conditions and regulations, making introductions perhaps. Many companies breaking new ground overseas now take advantage of Shell's experience in this way. You will find that it is very much like having associates everywhere when you deal with Shell.



YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.

ANGOLA

(94/65) Monobloc Cells for Water and Electricity Board. June 25. E.S.B. 17080/65.

AUSTRALIA

(95/65) Dredging Project for Department of Harbours and Marine. July 21. E.S.B. 17098/65.

(96/65) Fuse Units and Links for Department of Civil Aviation Melbourne. June 8. E.S.B. 17361/65.*

(95/65) Transformers for Western Australian Government Tender Board. August 5. E.S.B. 17334/65.*

Brisbane City Council:

(95/65) Butterfly Valves. June 11. E.S.B. 17099/65.*

(96/65) Penstock. June 11. E.S.B. 17100/65.*

BOLIVIA

(94/65) Mechanical Equipment for Water Works for Comite de Orbras Publicas. June 30. E.S.B. 17046/65.*

BURMA

Electrical Stores Corporation:

(93/65) Cartridge Fuses. June 5. E.S.B. 16406/65.*

(92/65) Electrical Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 16200/65.*

(92/65) Testers. June 7. E.S.B. 16443/65.*

(92/65) Motor Starters. June 5. E.S.B. 16408/65.*

(92/65) Switchgear. June 5. E.S.B. 16407/65.*

(92/65) Transformers. June 11. E.S.B. 16199/65.*

(92/65) Cables and Accessories. June 7. E.S.B. 16444/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:

(92/65) Bearings. June 14. E.S.B. 16195/65.*

(92/65) Dump Trucks. June 14. E.S.B. 16161/65.*

(92/65) Rubber Manufactures. June 7. E.S.B. 16189/65.*

(92/65) Windmill Pumping Plant. June 15. E.S.B. 16402/65.*

(96/65) Shovels. June 23. E.S.B. 17517/65.*

(96/65) Steel. June 23. E.S.B. 17518/65.*

(92/65) Steel Sheets. June 14. E.S.B. 16160/65.*

(92/65) Belting. June 23. E.S.B. 16162/65.*

(91/65) Steel Sheets. June 14. E.S.B. 16188/65.*

(91/65) Silversmith's Stone and Light Rifflers. June 14. E.S.B. 16191/65.*

CEYLON

(94/65) Air Conditioning Plant for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15700/65.

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:

(92/65) Hydro-Electric Equipment. (Further Information.) Postponed June 8. E.S.B. 13541/65.

(93/65) Meters. June 9. E.S.B. 16467/65.*

(95/65) Hydro-Electric Equipment. June 10. E.S.B. 17092/65.*

Servicio Nacional de Acueducto:

(95/65) Pumps. June 9. E.S.B. 17093/65.*

(95/65) Pumps. June 7. E.S.B. 17094/65.*

(95/65) Pumps. June 8. E.S.B. 17095/65.*

ETHIOPIA

(96/65) Contruction Project for Board of Telecommunications. June 30. E.S.B. 17369/65.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(95/65) Cigarette Paper. June 12. E.S.B. 17082/65.*

(95/65) Valves. June 14. E.S.B. 17083/65.*

(95/65) Cold Sawing Machine. June 15. E.S.B. 17084/65.*

(95/65) Chemical Plant. June 22. E.S.B. 17085/65.*

(95/65) Air Compressor. June 10. 17086/65.*

(95/65) Photometers; Metering Outfits. June 11. E.S.B. 17318/65.*

(95/65) Insulating Blankets; Electroscope. June 12. E.S.B. 17317/65.*

(95/65) Pumps. June 10. E.S.B. 17316/65.*

(95/65) Annealing Lehr and Parts. June 18. E.S.B. 17081/65.*

(91/65) Loadbreak Tool. June 4. E.S.B. 16112/65.*

(95/65) Rubber Hoods and Sleeves. June 11. E.S.B. 17319/65.*

(95/65) Refrigeration Plant Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 17087/65.*

(95/65) Chemical Additives. June 12. E.S.B. 17089/65.*

(95/65) Filter Press. June 10. E.S.B. 17090/65.*

(91/65) Super Plastics Refractory. June 2. E.S.B. 16163/65.*

(91/65) Pipes. June 2. E.S.B. 16138/65.*

(92/65) Tools; Testing Instrument. June 2 E.S.B. 16164/65.*

(96/65) Tin Plate. June 14. E.S.B. 17088/65.*

(92/65) Valves. June 2. E.S.B. 16157/65.*

(92/65) Testing Equipment. June 2. E.S.B. 16159/65.*

(95/65) Wire. June 11. E.S.B. 17091/65.*

FRANCE

Headquarters, Allied Forces Central Europe:

(95/65) Electrical Equipment. June 14. E.S.B. 17337/65.*

(96/65) Vehicles. June 15. E.S.B. 17336/65.*

GERMANY

(92/65) Paper Towels for Bundesbahn- Zentralamt Muenchen. June 14. E.S.B. 16140/65.

GREECE

(93/65) Metals for Ministry of Trade. June 8. E.S.B. 17028/65.*

(95/65) Pharmaceuticals for Institute of Social Insurance. June 4. E.S.B. 17073/65.*

GUATEMALA

(95/65) Diesel Plant for El Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion. July 15. E.S.B. 17270/65.*

INDIA

(92/65) Air-Conditioning Equipment for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. June 10. E.S.B. 16409/65.

(95/65) Conductor Wire for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 14467/65.*

(94/65) Conveyor Belts for Public Works Department. June 17. E.S.B. 17035/65.

(92/65) Fuses for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. June 24. E.S.B. 16445/65.

(92/65) Generating Sets for Superintending Engineer, Ramganga Hydel Circle. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14461/65.*

(93/65) Marine Construction for Government of Maharashtra State. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 16414/65.

(92/65) Radial Gates and Hoists for Government of Andhra Pradesh. Closing date postponed June 15. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 2692/65.

(92/65) Scientific Equipment for Investigation and Planning Division II. June 10. E.S.B. 16447/65.

(92/65) Transmission Line for Controller of Stores and Purchasing. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 10603/65.*

(95/65) Water Screens for Assam State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 9. E.S.B. 13374/65.*

(93/65) Workshop Tools and Equipment for Purchase Officer, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. July 1. E.S.B. 16446/65.*

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:

(92/65) Camera and Projector. June 29. E.S.B. 16172/65.*

(95/65) Metal. July 1. E.S.B. 17067/65.

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board:

(92/65) Cranes. June 7. E.S.B. 16117/65.

(96/65) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15490/65.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

(96/65) Dam Equipment. June 30. E.S.B. 17325/65.

(94/65) Transformers. June 10. E.S.B. 17037/65.*

U.P. State Electricity Board:

(94/65) Crane. July 6. E.S.B. 16122/65.

(91/65) Electrical Equipment. June 21. E.S.B. 16121/65.

(93/65) Power Equipment. June 28. E.S.B. 16419/65.

Indian Telephone Industries Ltd:

(95/65) Copper Wire. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15621/65.*

(95/65) Wire. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15622/65.*

(95/65) Nickel Silver. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15623/65.*

(96/65) Jumper Wire. June 7. E.S.B. 17323/65.

Director General of Supplies and Disposals:

(93/65) Planner and Sizer. June 22. E.S.B. 16415/65.*

(93/65) Moulding Machine. June 8. E.S.B. 16416/65.*

(93/65) Locomotive Components. June 15. E.S.B. 16417/65.*

(91/65) Machine Tool. June 5. E.S.B. 16173/65.*

Atomic Energy Establishment:

(92/65) Cable Conduits and Accessories. June 3. E.S.B. 16169/65.*

(92/65) Steel Sheets. June 18. E.S.B. 16167/65.

(92/65) Copper Conductors. June 3. E.S.B. 16170/65.*

(92/65) Lighting Fittings. June 3. E.S.B. 16168/65.*

No. 9 of a series

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(92/65) **Steel Tubes.** June 16. E.S.B. 16166/65.
Iran Purchase Organization:
(93/65) **Crane Accessories.** September 9. E.S.B. 17001/65.
(92/65) **Batching and Mixing Plant.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 7364/65.
(95/65) **Tractors.** August 13. E.S.B. 16491/65.
(93/65) **Tractors.** July 28. E.S.B. 16492/65.
(94/65) **Locomotive.** July 14. E.S.B. 16494/65.
(94/65) **Rock Crushers.** July 16. E.S.B. 17003/65.
(92/65) **Tractor and Trailer.** August 4. E.S.B. 16142/65.
(92/65) **Crane Accessories.** September 9. E.S.B. 16143/65.
(94/65) **Rod Mill.** July 15. E.S.B. 17002/65.
(94/65) **Concrete Mixers.** July 19. E.S.B. 17004/65.
(94/65) **Rear Dumpers.** August 25. E.S.B. 16490/65.
(94/65) **Crusher.** July 13. E.S.B. 17005/65.
(94/65) **Locomotive.** July 21. E.S.B. 16493/65.

IRAN
Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
(93/65) **Adhesives.** July 20. E.S.B. 17014/65.*
(93/65) **Electrical Equipment.** July 24. E.S.B. 17013/65.*
Iranian State Railways:
(93/65) **Railway Equipment.** June 26. E.S.B. 17023/65.*
(93/65) **Railway Equipment.** June 21. E.S.B. 17020/65.*
(93/65) **Railway Equipment.** June 23. E.S.B. 17022/65.*
(93/65) **Meters.** July 31. E.S.B. 17021/65.*

IRAQ
(94/65) **Chemicals** for Dairy Administration. July 15. E.S.B. 17065/65.
(95/65) **Steel Valves** for Administration of Distribution of Oil Products. June 13. E.S.B. 17066/65.
(94/65) **Wheel Barrows** for Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15690/65.*
(91/65) **Water Fittings** for Ministry of Defence. June 20. E.S.B. 15925/65.*

IRISH REPUBLIC
(95/65) **Crushing Plant** for Westmeath County Council. June 2. E.S.B. 17061/65.

JORDAN
Jordan Cement Factories Ltd:
(93/65) **Diesel Engine Spares.** June 9. E.S.B. 17011/65.*
(93/65) **Scales.** June 9. E.S.B. 17012/65.*

KOREA
(94/65) **Meters; Machine Tools** for Government of Korea. June 10. E.S.B. 17039/65.*
Office of Supply:
(93/65) **Scientific Equipment.** June 2. E.S.B. 16420/65.*
(93/65) **Atomic Laboratory Materials and Equipment.** June 2. E.S.B. 16421/65.*

KUWAIT
(96/65) **Cable** for Central Tenders Committee. June 9. E.S.B. 17522/65.*

MALAYSIA
(96/65) **Sterilizers** for Ministry of Health, Singapore. June 4. E.S.B. 17349/65.*

MOZAMBIQUE
Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(92/65) **Automotive Equipment.** June 4. E.S.B. 16176/65.
(92/65) **Electrical Equipment.** June 8. E.S.B. 16177/65.
(91/65) **Electrical Equipment.** June 6. E.S.B. 16184/65.
(91/65) **Railway Material.** August 20. E.S.B. 16185/65.
(93/65) **Lead Seals.** July 25. E.S.B. 16180/65.
(93/65) **Workshop Equipment.** June 11. E.S.B. 16179/65.
(93/65) **Wharf and Crane Accessories.** June 7. E.S.B. 16178/65.

NEW ZEALAND
(95/65) **Radiating System and Support Structure** for New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 7398/65.*
(92/65) **Steel** for New Zealand Railways. (Further Information.) June 16. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 15235/65.*
(92/65) **Tunnel Construction** for Tongariro Power Development. (Advance Infromation.) E.S.B. 16226/65.
General Post Office:
(93/65) **Steel Pipes.** June 4. E.S.B. 17025/65.*
(93/65) **Wrenches.** June 4. E.S.B. 17026/65.*
(93/65) **Glass Envelopes and Bases.** June 9. E.S.B. 16463/65.*
(96/65) **Paper Felt.** June 11. E.S.B. 17502/65.*
(96/65) **Cable.** June 10. E.S.B. 17503/65.*
(96/65) **Cable.** June 16. E.S.B. 17504/65.*

PAKISTAN
(92/65) **Contractors Plant** for W.A.P.D.A. July 5. E.S.B. 16431/65.
Directorate of Supply:
(96/65) **Diesel Engine.** Closing date postponed indefinitely. E.S.B. 9272/65.*
(93/65) **Insulators; Meters.** June 2. E.S.B. 16453/65.*

PHILIPPINES
(92/65) **Water Meters** for National Water Works and Sewerage Authority. July 15. E.S.B. 16430/65.*

RHODESIA
(94/65) **Earth Boring Machine** for City of Salisbury. June 8. E.S.B. 17058/65.*

SAUDI ARABIA
(95/65) **Trucks; Pumps, etc.** for Department of Civil Aviation. June 5. E.S.B. 17047/65.

SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(96/65) **Hospital Equipment.** June 8. E.S.B. 17353/65.*
(96/65) **Laboratory Equipment.** June 4. E.S.B. 17354/65.*
(96/65) **Lathes.** June 11. E.S.B. 17355/65.*
State Tender Board:
(95/65) **Hoist.** June 2. E.S.B. 17302/65.*
(95/65) **Chemicals.** June 21. E.S.B. 17303/65.*
(95/65) **Return Idlers.** June 2. E.S.B. 17304/65.*
(95/65) **Refrigerators.** June 9. E.S.B. 17309/65.*
(95/65) **Front End Loaders.** June 3. E.S.B. 17310/65.*
(95/65) **Valves and Pipes.** June 3. E.S.B. 17311/65.*
(95/65) **Headstocks and Spindles.** June 3. E.S.B. 17312/65.*
(95/65) **Pumping Units.** June 3. E.S.B. 17313/65.*
(95/65) **Radial Gates.** June 3. E.S.B. 17314/65.*
(95/65) **Motor Graders.** June 3. E.S.B. 17315/65.*
(96/65) **Telegraph Monitor.** June 7. E.S.B. 17347/65.*
(96/65) **Crushers.** June 10. E.S.B. 17345/65.*

SPAIN
(95/65) **Radio Telephone Network** for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. July 19. E.S.B. 17049/65.
Junta de Obros de las Palmas, and Ministerio del Aire:
(94/65) **Constructional Projects.** June 14 and 30. E.S.B. 17042/65.
(95/65) **Civil Engineering Projects.** Closing dates from June 3, to July 1. E.S.B. 17050/65.
(95/65) **Civil Engineering Projects.** June 7. E.S.B. 17051/65.
(95/65) **Tower Construction.** June 24. E.S.B. 17048/65.
Ministerio de la Gobernacion:
(94/65) **Cables.** Closing date not known E.S.B. 17041/65.
(94/65) **Generating Set.** Closing date not known. E.S.B. 17043/65.
(94/65) **Radio Telephone Station.** Closing date not known. E.S.B. 17044/65.

SUDAN
(93/65) **Paper** for Government Printing Press. June 3-21. E.S.B. 16438/65.*

TANZANIA
(93/65) **Tents** for Central Tender Board. June 17. E.S.B. 17032/65.*

THAILAND
(93/65) **Transformers** for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. June 11. E.S.B. 16439/65/DLF.*
(93/65) **Water Treatment Plant** for State Railway of Thailand. June 7. E.S.B. 16488/65.*
(92/65) **Workshop Equipment** for Royal Irrigation Department. June 9. E.S.B. 16152/65.*

TURKEY
(96/65) **Telegraph Chain** for Turkish Maritime Bank. June 7. E.S.B. 17395/65.*

UNITED STATES
(96/65) **Mine Equipment** for United Nations, New York. June 4. E.S.B. 17321/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

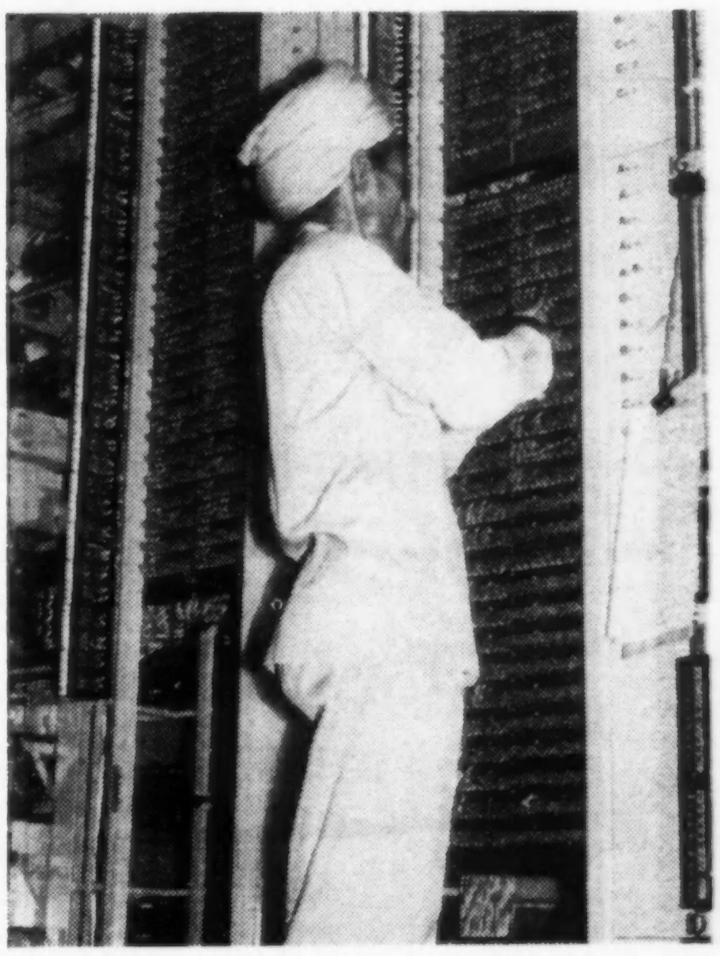
Australia
(93/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery; groceries. E.S.B. 16615/65.
(93/65) Agency inquiry for men's clothing accessories. E.S.B. 16398/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for building and road construction equipment; street lighting; water and sewerage treatments. E.S.B. 24106/62.
(94/65) Inquiry for suede berets. E.S.B. 16896/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for agricultural chemicals; insecticides; weed killers. E.S.B. 16733/65.

Austria
(95/65) Agency inquiry for domestic slicing machine. E.S.B. 5069/65.

Bahrain
(96/65) Inquiry for chalk crayon plant equipment. E.S.B. 16870/65.

Bolivia
(93/65) Agency inquiry for corrugated metal roofing. E.S.B. 1509/65.

Canada
(93/65) Agency inquiry for sweaters. E.S.B. 16369/65.
(93/65) Agency inquiry for fork lift trucks. E.S.B. 16522/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for valves and fittings. E.S.B. 16807/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for crawler tractors. E.S.B. 16942/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 16738/65.



A local engineer installing the new 2000-line Crater automatic telephone exchange in Aden. The exchange was supplied by G.E.C. (Telecommunications) Limited, who have now supplied all five public telephone exchanges in Aden.

(95/65) Inquiry for electronic equipment. E.S.B. 16957/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for cellulose Hay. E.S.B. 16649/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 16506/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for chemicals; plumbing specialities; tools. E.S.B. 16534/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for refrigerated milk dispensing cabinets. E.S.B. 16523/65.

(*Continued on page* 1159)

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Chile
(94/65) Inquiry for contractors vehicles; hoses; ropes; rubber machine covers; tools; tyres, tubes and repair kits. E.S.B. 15270/65.

Cyprus
(95/65) Agency inquiry for raincoats for men, women and children. E.S.B. 16894/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for games; toys. E.S.B. 16794/65.

Cyprus/Bulgaria
(94/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5455/G.

Denmark
(92/65 Inquiry for partitioning. E.S.B. 16338/65.

Finland
(92/65) Agency inquiry for knitwear; underwear. E.S.B. 13474/65.
(93/65) Agency inquiry for tractor gauges. E.S.B. 16601/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for building and lubricating compounds; car accessories; cosmetics; druggists' sundries; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 13105/65.
(91/65) Inquiry for umbrella handles. E.S.B. 12339/65.

Formosa
(94/65) Inquiry for tractors and attachments. E.S.B. 16684/65.

France
(93/65) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 16543/65.
(92/65) Agency inquiry for measuring instruments. E.S.B. 15001/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for gas measuring instrument. E.S.B. 16795/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for women's clothing. E.S.B. 16782/65.
(93/65) Manufacture under licence-engineering products; machine tools. E.S.B. 16233/65.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(93/65) Agency inquiry for building materials. E.S.B. 16606/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for knitting and textile machinery and auxiliary equipment. E.S.B. 16677/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for building materials. E.S.B. 17102/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for rectifiers. E.S.B. 16804/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for office supplies and stationery. E.S.B. 16765/65.
(96/65) Inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 17113/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for gear cutting machine. E.S.B. 17112/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for plastics machinery and plant. E.S.B. 15780/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for plastics parts and specialities. E.S.B. 16331/65.
(92/65) Import opportunity-apples and pears. C.R.E. 66/65.

Hong Kong
(93/65) Inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 16588/65.

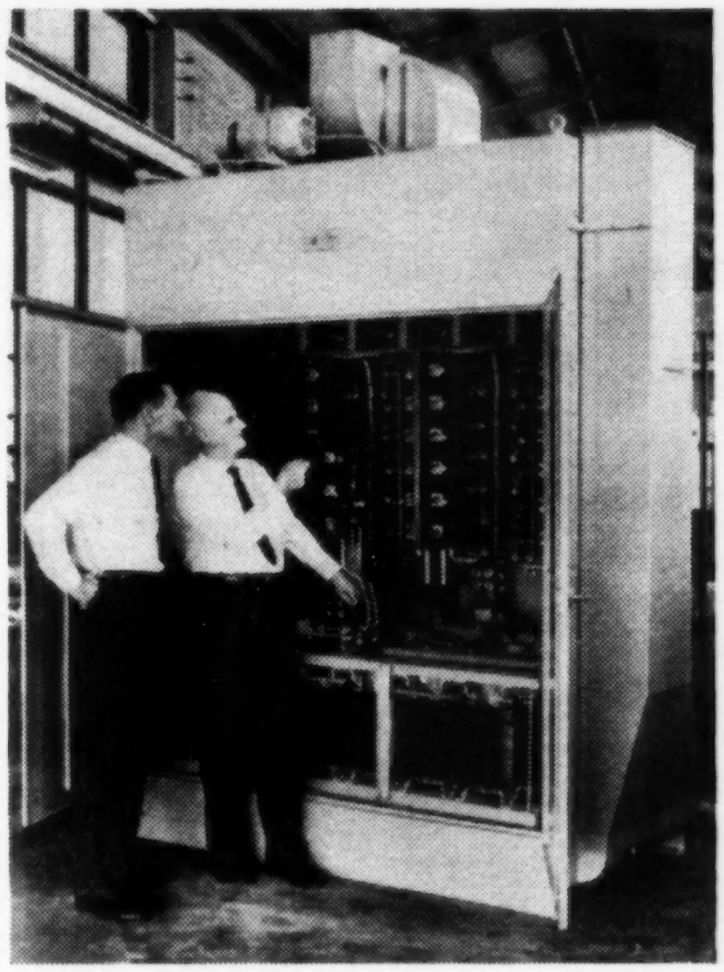
Iraq
(93/65) Inquiry for industrial machinery and plant. E.S.B. 5301/65.

Israel
(96/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery. E.S.B. 16973/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for confectionery; pipes and smoker's accessories. E.S.B. 16592/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for automotive and electrical equipment. E.S.B. 16953/65.
(96/65) Inquiry for synthetic velvet. E.S.B. 13650/65.

Italy
(91/65) Agency inquiry for dairy testing equipment. E.S.B. 10864/65.
(91/65) Agency inquiry for tennis equipment. E.S.B. 5547/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for industrial plant and equipment. E.S.B. 15798/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for yarns; fibres. E.S.B. 16663/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for aircraft products; spare parts and instruments. E.S.B. 16664/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for biscuits; confectionery; pharmaceuticals; whisky; wood. E.S.B. 16284/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for agricultural machinery building machinery and materials; home and office furnishings. E.S.B. 16365/65.

Italy/Indonesia
(95/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4581/G.

Italy/Korea
(95/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4206/G.



A 6,000 amp. 15V. transductor and thyristor controlled silicon plating rectifier built by the MI Group's Australian subsidiary, MI Australia Pty., at Lidcombe in New South Wales. The rectifier, which is for Robert Bryce and Company of Sydney, is to be used for depositing hard chrome on bearing surfaces.

Jamaica
(95/65) Agency inquiry for electrical accessories and fittings; insulating tape; jacks. E.S.B. 16719/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for wood working machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 16911/65.

Lebanon
(93/65) Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece goods. E.S.B. 16671/65.
(94/65) Agency inquiry for builders hardware; construction equipment; electric cable; sanitaryware; stationery; tiles. E.S.B. 16778/65.

Malaysia
(95/65) Agency inquiry for electric motors. E.S.B. 12842/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for galvanized chain; steel strip. E.S.B. 16655/65.

Morocco/Libya
(92/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 8233/G.

Netherlands
(91/65) Agency inquiry for women's outerwear. E.S.B. 9760/65.

New Zealand
(94/65) Agency inquiry for tinned fish. E.S.B. 5844/65.
(91/65) Inquiry for hardboard making equipment. E.S.B. 12803/65.

Nicaragua
(96/65) Inquiry for tin plate. E.S.B. 16943/65.

Norway
(92/65) Agency inquiry for reproduction furniture. E.S.B. 13907/65.

Philippines Republic of the
(94/65) Inquiry for supermarket fixtures and fittings. E.S.B. 16725/65.

Portugal
(93/65) Agency inquiry for forestry equipment; fork lift trucks; pipe fittings. E.S.B. 16638/65.
(93/65) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment intercommunication systems. E.S.B. 16566/65.

South Africa
(94/65) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 16780/65.
(96/65) Agency inquiry for suitings. E.S.B. 12365/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for electrical putty remover. E.S.B. 11804/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for adhesives and coatings; builders hardware; components for furniture and upholstery; department store goods. E.S.B. 16709/65.
(95/65) Manufacture under licence - fireplaces; steel work for the building industry. E.S.B. 16614/65.

Spain
(95/65) Inquiry for vaccine. E.S.B. 16892/65.

Spain/Czechoslovakia
(94/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 13196/G.

Sudan
(94/65) Agency inquiry for armoured hoses; special purpose hoses. E.S.B. 15896/65.

Sweden
(92/65) Agency inquiry for piece goods. E.S.B. 16277/65.
(95/65) Agency inquiry for electronic equipment. E.S.B. 14006/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for health and diet foods, etc. E.S.B. 14033/65.

Switzerland
(92/65) Agency inquiry for screws, pins and tool room accessories. E.S.B. 16324/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for microfilm and reprographic equipment. E.S.B. 16909/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for paper products; sanitary napkins. E.S.B. 16230/65.

Tunisia
(96/65) Inquiry for jams and fruits in syrup. E.S.B. 13713/65.

Uganda
(95/65) Inquiry for machinery for automobile components; sheet metal equipment and supplies for automobile number plates. E.S.B. 16843/65.
(94/65) Inquiry for sugar mill equipment and supplies-further information. E.S.B. 10265/65.

United States of America
(94/65) Agency inquiry for horse equipment, saddles and supplies. E.S.B 16753/65.
(96/65) Inquiry for leatherette; synthetic leather. E.S.B. 16924/65.
(96/65) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 16596/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for china and pewterware. E.S.B. 16560/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for chemical fertiliser complex. E.S.B. 17106/65.
(95/65) Inquiry for concrete pumps. E.S.B. 16923/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for table mats; toilet items for men; prints. E.S.B. 15504/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for drill bits. E.S.B. 16052/65.
(93/65) Inquiry for glass. E.S.B. 16563/65.
(92/65) Inquiry for consumer goods; electronic items. E.S.B. 15263/65.
(91/65) Inquiry for flower holders; jardinieres. E.S.B. 16267/65.
(95/65) Visits of buyers. E.S.B. 6377/65.
(96/65) Manufacture under licence in Britain - bicycle racks. E.S.B. 16916/65.

HOW OVERSEAS PRESS CORRESPONDENTS CAN HELP EXPORTERS

COPIES *of the Board of Trade booklet "Overseas Press Correspondents in London: How they and Industry can help each other" are available free of charge from Board of Trade, Information Division, Room 527, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.—or telephone Abbey 7877, Ext. 2636.*

The booklet explains how trade associations and individual firms, if assisted by the right material and facilities, can gain valuable publicity by disseminating information which is both of interest to their audience and of value to British exporters. Many suggestions are made on how to set about it, and there is a full list of the names and addresses of overseas press representatives in and around London.

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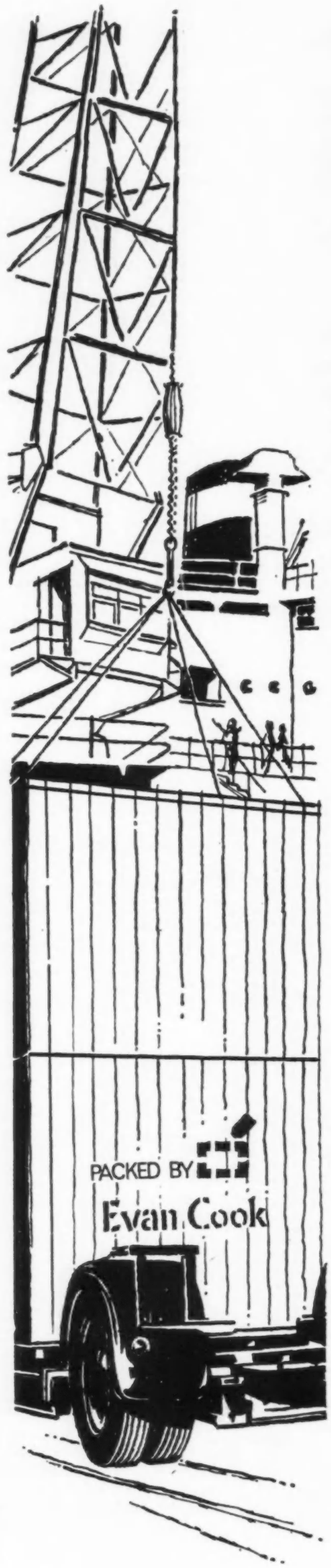

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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders of contracts for mention on this page.

Mining Supplies Ltd., of Doncaster, have purchased this six-place 238 m.p.h. twin engined Cessna 310J aircraft as an important tool in their export drive. The aircraft, shown here on completion of an acceptance check at Rogers Aviation's Cranfield air base, has an optimum range of 980 miles and a load of 2,006 lbs.

United Kingdom firm's sub-contract

The construction of an ore-handling jetty and ship-loader within the harbour of Port Hedland in North-western Australia is being carried out by Taylor Woodrow (Overseas) Ltd. for the Mount Goldsworthy Mining Associates as a sub-contract to Utah Construction and Mining Company of U.S.A.

The loading facilities will be part of a new mining development which will export iron ore to Japan and Taylor Woodrow's contract is worth approximately A £¾m., excluding permanent materials.

Persian Gulf oil rigs

Offshore Marine Limited, a subsidiary company of London and Rochester Trading Co. Ltd. and of N.S.M.E.C. are supplying two ships to service the offshore oil drilling platforms in the Persian Gulf.

For this contract, which is with Reading and Bates Offshore Drilling Company of Houston, Texas, Offshore Marine have chartered two 700 ton ships from their parent company, London and Rochester Trading Co. The vessels are at present being converted for their new function at the Cardiff ship repair yard of C. H. Bailey Ltd. They will make the outward passage to the Persian Gulf in early June and in early August 1965.

£1 million order for submarine telephone cable

Submarine Cables Ltd. (owned jointly by A.E.I. and B.I.C.C.) have received an order worth approximately £1.2 million for the supply of 900 nautical miles of submarine telephone cable. The order was placed by Cable and Wireless Ltd. in furtherance of recently-announced plans to install an 80-circuit submarine cable system between Tortola, in the British Virgin Islands, and Bermuda. The system will provide an outlet via Bermuda for the international telephone, telegraph and telex services of the Eastern Caribbean. The coaxial cable will be similar to that used for the Commonwealth Atlantic, Pacific and South-east Asia Telephone Cable Systems.

Installation in Australian Mint

The new Royal Australian Mint in Canberra has installed a complete modern electric foundry and associated annealing furnaces for the production of Mint metal and special alloys. Birlec-Major Pty. Ltd., Victoria, Australia, who are an associated company of AEI-Birlec Limited, Birmingham, designed and supplied the equipment for this foundry.

Orders from Mexican lead refinery

A Mexican order for five lead kettles that contain a total of nearly 800 metric tons of molten lead has been completed by Joseph Adamson Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire, manufacturers of steelworks equipment.

A Mexican lead refinery, Metalurgica Mexicana Penoles, wanted the kettles – the largest is 8ft. deep with a 14ft. diameter – made of a special low carbon steel, which is not available in the United States.

£¼ million order for diesel locomotives

The Hunslet Engine Company Limited, Leeds – one of the Hunslet Group of Companies – has secured an order for ten 311 h.p. 36-ton 0-6-0 type diesel hydraulic locomotives for the Nigerian Ports Authority. The order was obtained by Hunslet chairman John Alcock visiting Nigeria and was received officially through the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations.

South African contract

Crompton Parkinson Limited, London have announced that their switchgear agents in South Africa have obtained a contract worth £110,000 for the supply and installation of a 33kV outdoor sub-station for the Boksburg Municipality near Johannesburg. The contract covers all ancillary equipment as well as an 11-panel duplicate busbar 11kV switchboard and is the largest ever placed by this particular municipality.

Pumps for Tanzania development scheme

Fifty-six pumps made by Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps Ltd., have been supplied to the Kilombero Sugar Co. Ltd., Tanzania. This company is carrying out a major land reclamation scheme. The contract was secured by J. S. Davis and Co. Ltd., of Dar-Es-Salaam, and the SPP units are being supplied through Hendry Bros. (London) Ltd.

Dutch contract for buses

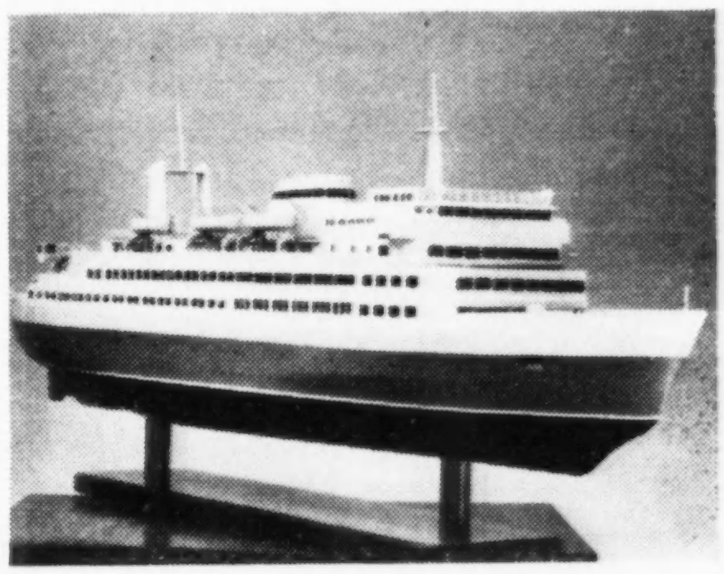
Good performance of a prototype single-deck bus during months of heavy work in one of Holland's major cities has helped Leyland Motors to win a £180,000 repeat order for buses from Rotterdam Tramways. The new contract is for 47 special Leyland Panther models, similar to 37 which Rotterdam ordered when the prototype was delivered.

UK turbine plant for Tasmania

In the face of competition, especially from Japanese manufacturers, Boving & Co. Ltd. have been awarded a contract for the design, manufacture and supply of water turbine plant for the new Devil's Gate Hydro-Electric Power Station in Tasmania. The contract worth several hundred thousand pounds was awarded by the Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania to Boving's Australian Subsidiary, Boving & Co. (ANZ) Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

GEC contract in Iraq

After keen competition GEC (Telecommunications) Ltd. has been given a £100,000 order to extend two large automatic telephone exchanges – originally supplied by GEC – in Mosul and Kirkuk, to the north of Baghdad, Iraq. When the extensions are complete, Iraq will have 100,000 telephone lines, 90 per cent of which have been supplied by GEC.



Due for despatch from Ruston and Hornsby Ltd., Lincoln, having recently completed test-bed trials, are four marine propulsion engines for a twin-screw Finnish/Swedish vehicle and passenger ferry (seen in this model) now being built by Oresundsvarvet AB, at Landskrona, Sweden, for one of Europe's largest ferry concerns, Silja Shipping Company, of Abo, Finland.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 23, 1965 (page 923) to the effect a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of internal combustion piston engines up to 10 b.h.p.

The inquiry has now been held, and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations an additional temporary duty of 17½ per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on four cycle engines with horizontal driving shafts. (Tariff Item 178(B)(2)(a).)

This new duty does not apply to goods in transit on, or before, April 12, 1965. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
METERS, prepayment, single phase, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 181 (A) (1) . .	449 (A) (1)	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD in rolls or sheets, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 335 or 336, viz.: For use for electrical insulating purposes, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 336 (E) (5), under security, but not including mica paper or paperboard. . . .	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
SIGHTS, telescopic, fixed focus, having bodies of artificial plastic material and magnification of less than 2½, of types suitable for attachment to air rifles	317 (B)	Free

Parts Orders

THE REVISED Australian Parts Order No. 1 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 6, 1961 (page 753) is amended as follows:

Parts Order No. 59

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 59.
2. This Order shall take effect from April 9, 1965.
3. Parts Order No. 1 is further amended by
   (a) deleting from the definition of excluded parts in paragraph 3 (1) (2), the reference to:—
   Item 116 (E)
   (b) adding to the definition of excluded parts in paragraph 3 (1) (2) the following:—
   Item 116 (C)

Substitute Notice amended

THE AUSTRALIAN Customs and Excise Substitute Notice is re-published below in full for information. It incorporates amending Substitute Notices 2-31 inclusive:

Whereas it is provided in section 139 of the Customs Act 1901-1963 that whenever any goods are imported which, in the opinion of the Minister are a substitute for any dutiable goods or are intended to be or can be used as such substitute or for any purpose for which such dutiable goods can be used or for any similar purpose, the Minister may by *Gazette* notice direct that such first mentioned goods shall be charged with duty chargeable upon such dutiable goods and the same shall be so charged accordingly:

This notice may be cited as Substitute Notice No. 1.

THE SCHEDULE

FIRST COLUMN (Substitute)	SECOND COLUMN (Dutiable goods for which goods in First Column are Substitutes)
Capsicine	5½ times the same quantity by weight of ground chillies.
Citrus fruit based syrups, non-spirituous .	Four times the same quantity of citrus juice classifiable under Tariff Item 16 (A) (2).
Discs and other shapes of celluloid or of artificial plastic material, suitable for use as watch glasses.	Glasses, watch.
Drilling machines, radial, radius of swing exceeding six feet and not exceeding eight feet.	Drilling machines, radial, classifiable under Tariff Item 172 (B) (2) (b).
Glass, float:	
⅛ inch and over in thickness . . .	Glass, plate.
less than ⅛ inch in thickness . . .	Glass, plain clear sheet.
Instant, soluble and other concentrated powdered tea or tea extracts.	Three times the same quantity by weight of tea.
Insulators, wholly or in chief part by weight of synthetic resin and fillers.	Insulators, porcelain.
Mats, table, being goods for which provision for classification according to composition is not made in the Customs Tariff.	Mats, table, classifiable under Tariff Item 120 (A).
Mouldings, of plaster or other composition .	Mouldings of timber.
Palm oil, other than edible grades, for use, with or without modification, for edible purposes.	Palm oil, classifiable under Tariff Item 230 (A) (4) (b).
Paraformaldehyde	Formaldehyde.
Preparations containing propyl alcohol .	Similar preparations containing ethyl alcohol.
Propyl alcohol	Ethyl alcohol.
Sheets, flexible, composed in chief part by weight leather fibres, bonded with rubber or rubber substitutes.	Leather, n.e.i.
Tape or textile strip made waterproof otherwise than with rubber, oil, celluloid or	Tape or textile strip, waterproofed, prepared with rubber, oil, celluloid or nitro-cellulose

FIRST COLUMN (Substitute)	SECOND COLUMN (Dutiable goods for which goods in First Column are Substitutes)
nitro-cellulose, if suitable for use in the manufacture of apparel.	
Tomato powder or dehydrated tomato in flakes and the like:	
in vessels not exceeding one quart . .	Fourteen times the same number of vessels of the same size containing tomato pulp.
in vessels exceeding one quart . .	Tomato pulp equal in gallonage to 1·4 times the weight (lb. avoirdupois) of powder or dehydrated tomato.
Tomato pulp, puree or paste, containing more than 7% by weight of dry solids:	
in vessels not exceeding one quart . .	Fourteen times the same number of vessels of the same size containing tomato pulp multiplied by the weight of dry solids expressed as a proportion of the total weight.
in vessels exceeding one quart . . .	Fourteen times the same quantity by volume of tomato pulp multiplied by the weight of dry solids expressed as a proportion of the total weight.
Welding, brazing and soldering fluxes, n.e.i. .	Welding compounds classifiable under Tariff Item 422 (A).
Wire, iron and steel, plated, polished or decorated.	Wire, iron and steel.
Woven textile fabrics of man-made fibres or containing not less than 20% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the textile fibre content, classifiable under Tariff Item 475, in which the artificial plastic addition does not exceed ½ ounce per square yard.	Fabrics classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (C) (5) or 465 (C) (5).

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **air cooled internal combustion piston engines not exceeding 10 BHP and parts.** (Tariff Items 178(B)(2), 178(B)(4), 178(C)(4) and 178(C)(5)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note:— Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
178	MOTIVE POWER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES (except electric), viz.:			
	(B) Internal combustion piston engines:			
	(2) Air cooled, not exceeding 10 brake horse-power, but not including: compression ignition engines motor cycle engines fractional horse-power engines of the types used in models and toys:			
	(a) Four-cycle engines with horizontal driving shafts. *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%
	or... each	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(b) Four-cycle engines not covered by sub-paragraph (a). *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%
	or... each	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(c) Other . . . *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%
	or... each	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.			
	(4) Air cooled petrol engines not exceeding 10 brake horse-power not covered by paragraph (2) *ad val.*	27½%	45%	57½%
	(C) Parts for internal combustion piston engines, not being electrical starting equipment or ignition equipment:			
	(4) Parts, n.e.i., for air cooled engines covered by item 178 (B) (2) *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%
	(5) Parts, n.e.i., for engines covered by item 178 (B) (4) . . *ad val.*	27½%	45%	57½%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than June 4.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 6006/65.

(*Continued on page* 1165)

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of tariff changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in the Australian Tariff by Customs Proposals which came into effect on May 7, 1965. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods		Former Duties: British Preferential	Former Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	Former Duties: General	New Duties: British Preferential	New Duties: Most-Favoured-Nation	New Duties: General
180	Electrical and gas appliances: *New sub-item* *(E) Electrostatic air or gas filters:* (1) *Operating at voltages exceeding 20 kV*	*ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 180 (F))			17½%	42½% Primage duty	42½%
		ad val.	—	—	—	Ex.	5%	10%
	(2) *Other*	*ad val.*	17½%	42½% Primage duty	42½%	20%	30%	50%
		ad val.	Ex	5%	10%	—	—	—
			(Under former item 180 (F))					
181	Electrical articles and materials: (A) Alternating current watt-hour meters: [(1) (a) Two rate, two rate and three element combined	*ad val.*	Free	10%	12½%	30%	40%	50%
						(Under new item 181 (A) (1))		
		ad val.	—	—	—	Free	7½%	7½%
						(Under new item 181 (A) (2))		
	(b) Three element other than two rate	*ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	No change (Under new item 181 (A) (2))		
	(2) Other]	each	6s. 8d.	11s. 8d.	13s. 4d.			
		ad val.	—	—	—	30%	40%	50%
						(Under new item 181 (A) (1))		
	(1) *Single phase meters*	*ad val.*	Free	10%	12½%	30%	40%	50%
			(Under former item 181 (A) (1) (a))					
		each	6s. 8d.	11s. 8d.	13s. 4d.	—	—	—
			(Under former item 181 (A) (2))					
	(2) *Other*	*ad val.*	Free	10%	12½%	Free	7½%	7½%
			(Under former item 181 (A) (1) (a))					
			No change (Under former item 181 (A) (1) (b))					
317	(B) Telescopes: (1) Sights for weapons	*ad val.*	27½%	45%	45%	Free	7½%	7½%
368	Artificial resins and plastic materials: (D) Polymerization and copolymerization products of the ethylene type – continued: [(2) Plates, sheets, strip film, roll film, foil tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by item 255 (B) (1) material which has been further worked (e.g. drilled, milled, contour worked, edges bevelled, edges hemmed, fittings attached, holes punched) impregnated or coated textile fabrics: (a) Hose	*ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	45%			
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(b) Other	*ad val.*	10%	22½%	27½%			
	(3) Articles made therefrom: (a) Curtains	*ad val.*	12½%	32½% Primage duty	32½%			
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%	20%	30%	40%
							or per lb.	
	(b) Table cloths, table centres and the like: (1) Textile supported	*ad val.*	17½%	35% Primage duty	40%	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d. less *ad val.*	1s. 3d.
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%	10%	..	..
	(2) Other	*ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%	whichever rate returns the higher duty (Under new item 368 (D) (2) and (3) (a))		
	(c) Seat covers for vehicles	*ad val.*	27½%	37½%	37½%			
	(d) Bags, n.e.i. (i.e. containers)	*ad val.*	12½%	30% Primage duty	30%			
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(e) Hose, fitted	*ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	45%			
		ad val.	5%	10%	10%			
	(f) N.e.i.]	*ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%	20%	30%	40%
		or per lb.	—	—	—	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
		less ad val.	—	—	—	10%	..	..
		whichever rate returns the higher duty				(Under new item 368 (D) (3) (a))		
		ad val.	—	—	—	20%	30%	40%
						(Under new item 368 (D) (3) (b))		
	(2) *Plates, sheets, strip film, roll film, foil tubes, rods, sticks and other profile shapes, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by item 255 (B) (1)* *material which has been further worked (e.g. drilled, milled, contour worked, edges bevelled, edges hemmed, fittings attached, holes punched)* *impregnated or coated textile fabrics*	*ad val.*	22½%	45% Primage duty	45%	20%	30%	40%
		or per lb.				1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
		less ad val.	5%	10%	10%	10%	..	..
		whichever rate returns the higher duty	(Under former item 368 (D) (2) (a))					
		ad val.	10%	22½%	27½%	—	—	—
			(Under former item 368 (D) (2) (b))					
	(3) *Articles made therefrom:* *(a) Curtains; hose, fitted; seat covers for vehicles; tablecloths, table centres and the like; articles, n.e.i., including bags, n.e.i., made by extrusion or made from goods of a kind falling within paragraph (2) that are produced by extrusion*	*ad val.*	Various (Under former item 368 (D) (3) (a to f))			20%	30%	40%
		or per lb.				1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
		less ad val.				10%	..	..
		whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(b) N.e.i.	*ad val.*	30%	47½%	55%	20%	30%	40%
			(Under former item 368 (D) (3) (f))					
460	Textile goods, viz.: of continuous man-made fibres or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by item 117, 118, 120 (C), 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482: [(A) (1) Monofil of a weight not less than 6·6 milligrams per metre (60 denier) per monofil and not exceeding 1 millimetre in any cross sectional dimension, irrespective of length and whether or not put up for retail sale; imitation catgut, non-sterile]	*ad val.*	7½%	15%	17½%	No change (Under new item 460 (A) (1) (b))		
		ad val.	—	—	—	10%	20%	30%
						(Under new item 460 (A) (1) (a))		
	(A) (1) Monofil of a weight not less than 6·6 milligrams per metre (60 denier) per monofil and not exceeding 1 millimetre in any cross sectional dimension, irrespective of length and whether or not put up for retail sale; imitation catgut, non-sterile: *(a) Of polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene or polypropylene*	*ad val.*	7½%	15%	17½%	10%	20%	30%
			(Under former item 460 (A) (1))					
	(b) Other	*ad val.*	No change (Under former item 460 (A) (1))			7½%	15%	17½%

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(2) Strip (artificial straw and the like), being flat strips of a width not exceeding 5 millimetres either produced as such by extrusion or cut from wider strips or from sheets, including folded strip and strip in the form of flattened tubes provided their width in the folded or flattened state does not exceed 5 millimetres:						
	[(b) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	No change (Under new item 460 (A) (2) (c))		
	ad val.				10%	20%	30%
	(*b*) *Of polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene or polypropylene* . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	(Under new item 460 (A) (2) (b)) 10%	20%	30%
		(Under former item 460 (A) (2) (b))					
	(*c*) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former item 460 (A) (2) (b))			Free	12½%	12½%

Note: Specific duties are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing U.K. goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of UK business men in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

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CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of *'a class or kind made in Canada'*:

Conical, dished, Belleville type washers of iron or steel.
(Ruling effective June 14, 1965.)

1, 1, 1, Trichloroethane (Methylchloroform).
(Ruling effective June 17, 1965.)

Of *'a class or kind not made in Canada'*:

Magnetic tape or wire recorders for recording or reproducing sound not including dictating and oblique or transcribing machines.
(Ruling effective May 17, 1965.)

Notes:

1. A reference to Magnetic tape or wire recorders in Memorandum D51-24 is cancelled.
2. Dictating and oblique or transcribing machines have been ruled as a class or kind not made in Canada. *Vide* Memorandum D51-36.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda D51-4-1 dated May 3, 1965, and D51-33-2 dated May 17, 1965.

A comprehensive passenger control system, incorporating automatically timed and controlled vehicle-transfer facilities, is to be brought into service for the new Montreal Metro scheduled to come into operation in mid-1966. Advising Montreal Transportation Commission on this project is Paris Transport (Metro Division). Here Mr. G. Houdion (right) of Paris Transport is watching Mr. H. Bessette (left) of the Montreal Transportation Commission operating a barrier, part of prototype equipment incorporating the latest Hostimatic electronic passenger control developments and which is shortly to be installed in Montreal for evaluation tests. Also pictured is Mr. W. B. Follows, Sales Director of Ticket Equipment Limited of Cirencester, designers of the Holstimatic claimed to be the world's first electronic ticket recognition and cancelling passenger control system.

Budget proposals for 1965-1966

THE FULL TEXT of a proposed change in the Canadian Customs Act affecting the valuation for duty provisions was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 7, page 1046.

The Canadian Finance Minister's budget contained other proposals for changes in the Customs Tariff and Customs Act, which are of course subject to approval by Parliament, including those set out below:

1. The present numbering of the Canadian Tariff is a mixture of numbers and letters. It is proposed to institute a purely arithmetical numbering of the Tariff to simplify the correlation of import statistics with tariff items. The alteration will not affect the status of any of the tariff items concerned with respect to the payment of duty.

2. It is proposed to add the following new section 41A to the Customs Act relating to the value for duty of goods shipped to Canada through another country.

41A. In the case of any imported goods that
(a) were shipped indirectly to Canada from the country of origin through one or more other countries; and
(b) would, but for this section, be valued for duty under sections 36 to 40B at less than the value for duty of such goods would be if the country of export were the country of origin;

the goods shall, notwithstanding subsection (1) of section 36, upon such terms and conditions as to shipment, documentation, warehousing, transhipment or the like as the Governor in Council may prescribe, be valued for duty as if they were imported direct from the country of origin at the time they were first shipped from that country.

3. The following subsection is to be added to Section 104 of the Customs Act:

104. (1a) Where goods, the property of the government of a country other than Canada, that were imported into Canada free of duty or at a rate lower than that to which they would otherwise be liable, are sold or otherwise disposed of on behalf of the government of such country in accordance with an agreement between the governments of such country and Canada, such goods shall be charged with duties payable at such rate as may be determined by the Minister.

4. The following changes in the Customs Tariff are to take effect from April 27, except where otherwise stated. New provisions are shown in italics. Deletions are indicated by square brackets.

The following items have been deleted from Schedule A:
209e, 210i, 263e, 384, 440m(1), 440n(1), 445z, 541a(2) and 695c
and are replaced by:

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff	Rates in Effect Prior to Rates Proposed in this Budget: British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
209 *e*	Potassium chloride . . . . . (Expires December 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%	Free (Expires December 31, 1965)	Free	25%
210 *i*	Sodium hypochlorite in solution . . . . . (Expires December 31, 1966)	15%	20%	30%	15% (Expires December 31, 1965)	20%	30%
263 *e*	Compounds of tetramethyl lead, in which tetramethyl lead is the preponderant constituent by weight . . . . . (Expires December 31, 1966)	12½%	12½%	25%	12½% (Expires December 31, 1965)	12½%	25%
384	Skelp, plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, [when imported by manufacturers of pipes or tubes] for use in the manufacture of pipes or tubes	Free	7½%	15%	Free 5% 5% 10%	7½% 10% 15% 22½%	15% 20% 25% 35%
388	*Foundry moulding snap flasks and jackets for use therewith*	Free	Free	35%	Various	Various	Various
440 *m*	Aircraft, not including engines, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe: (1) When of types or sizes not made in Canada . . . . . On and after July 1, 1966	Free Free	Free 15%	27½% 27½%	Free Free	Free 15%	27½% 27½% (on and after July 1, 1965)
440 *n*	Aircraft engines, when imported for use in the equipment of aircraft: (1) When of types or sizes not made in Canada . . . . . (On and after July 1, 1966	Free Free	Free 15%	27½% 27½%	Free Free	Free 15%	27½% 27½% (on and after July 1, 1965)
445 z	Parts for use in the manufacture *or repair* of electric dry shaving machines *for use in removing human hair or* of rectifier converters used in conjunction therewith	Free	Free	10%	Free 15%	Free 22½%	10% Various
541 *a*	Yarns and rovings, including threads, cords and twines, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not containing silk, wool or hair, man-made fibres or filaments nor glass fibres or filaments: (2) Linen yarns for weaving, *knitting* or braiding into fabrics	Free	Free	25%	Free 12½% 15%	Free 17½% 20%	25% 25% 25%
695 *c*	Original sculptures *and statuary, including the first twelve* replicas made [when certified by the Director of the National Gallery of Canada as being of a cultural character] *from a sculptor's original work or model; all the foregoing the professional productions of sculptors only and valued at not less than seventy-five dollars each*	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
695 *e*	*Hand-woven tapestries, suitable only for use as wall hangings, valued at not less than twenty dollars per square foot*	Free	Free	Free	25%	27½%	55%

Schedule B to the Customs Tariff is amended by the addition of the following item:

Item No.	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) payable as Drawback
1010	*Knitted netting*	*When used in the manufacture of shapes for women's or children's headgear*	99%

Schedule C to the Customs Tariff is amended by the deletion of item 1220 and the insertion of the following items (item 1221 to take effect from January 1, 1966):

1220 Offensive weapons, as defined in the Criminal Code:
This item does not affect in any manner:
(*a*) arms, implements or munitions of war, army, naval and air stores, and any articles deemed capable of being converted thereinto or made useful in the production thereof, imported under permit issued by the Minister of National Revenue pursuant to regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 279 of the Customs Act;
(*b*) firearms imported by a person who holds a permit in Form 43 or Form 44, issued with respect thereto, under section 94 of the Criminal Code;
(*c*) shotguns and rifles of the standard or auto-loading type imported for sporting use only;
(*d*) antique articles eligible for entry under tariff item 693 (*i*) or tariff item 693 (*iii*), and *bona fide* collectors' items, as determined by the Minister;
(*e*) arms, military stores and munitions of war eligible for entry under tariff item 708 or tariff item 708*b*; or
(*f*) arms, military stores, munitions of war or offensive weapons exempted from the provisions of this item by a regulation of the Governor in Council in any particular case or class of cases.

1221 (*1*) *Issues of a periodical, one of the four immediately preceding issues of which, if such preceding issue is dated after September 30, 1965, has, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council, been found to be an issue of a special edition including a split run or a regional edition, that contained an advertisement that was primarily directed to a market in Canada and that did not appear in identical form in all editions of that issue of that periodical that were distributed in the country of origin.*
(2) *Issues of a periodical, one of the four immediately preceding issues of which, if such preceding issue is dated after September 30, 1965, has, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council, been found to be an issue, more than 5 per cent of the advertising space in which consisted of space used for advertisements that indicated specific sources of availability in Canada, or specific terms or conditions relating to the sale or provision in Canada, of any goods or services, except where the indication of such sources of availability or such terms or conditions was primarily directed to persons outside Canada.*
For the purposes of this item:
(*a*) *'issue' includes a special annual issue, and*
(*b*) *'periodical' means a periodical, the issues of which, other than special annual issues, are published at regular intervals of more than 6 days and less than 15 weeks and are distributed as issues of a distinct publication or as a supplement to more than one newspaper, but does not include:*
(*i*) *a catalogue,*
(*ii*) *a newspaper, or*
(*iii*) *a periodical, the principal function of which is the encouragement, promotion or development of the fine arts, letters, scholarship or religion.*

UNITED STATES

Investigation into imports of watches, watch movements and watch parts

A NOTICE on page 248 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 29, 1965, referred to a continuing preliminary inquiry by the United States Tariff Commission into an amended complaint filed with the Commission alleging unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation and domestic sale of watches, watch movements and watch parts.

The Tariff Commission, having conducted its preliminary inquiry, has now ordered an investigation of the complaint under Section 337 of the Tariff Act and will hold public hearings on July 19 in Washington, D.C. Interested parties desiring to appear and to give testimony should notify the Secretary of the Commission in writing at least five days in advance of the opening of the hearing.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2420).

Special Customs Invoice

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for May 7, it was announced that, following the public hearing on March 30, 1965, it was proposed to revise the United States' Special Customs Invoice (Form 5515) but, until these revisions were promulgated, both forms 5515 would be accepted after July 1.

It has also been announced that, pending the revision, the Bureau of Customs intend to accept the revised form 5515 without questions 8 and 9 completed.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2630).

CHILE

Remittance of agents commission

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by HM Embassy at Santiago that, at its Session No. 319, which took place on April 12, 1965, the Executive Committee of the Central Bank issued the following instructions:

(1) When a representative or distributor in Chile operates on the basis of a net factory price, the relative import registration shall be for that amount and banks may remit in full, after satisfying themselves that the supplier's certificate states that there is no commission involved.

(2) When a representative or distributor operates on a commission basis, the amount stated in the relative import registration may include such commission, but the amount of the commission cannot be remitted abroad. Banks must retain and repurchase the amount of the commission for Escudos at the same rate at which total exchange cover for the import was sold. The amount of the commission shall be that stated in the supplier's certificate.

COLOMBIA

Regulations covering import of vegetable products

IT HAS BEEN reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that the Ministry of Agriculture has laid down the following regulations covering the import of vegetable products.

To import seeds, bulbs, shoots, plants, etc., for propagation, or non-manufactured vegetable products, the importer must obtain from the Vegetable Hygiene Section of the Ministry of Agriculture, for each import, a Phytosanitary Permit, which will be issued when it is proper to do so, in original and two copies which will be used as follows: the original to cover the import in the Exchange Control Office, one copy for the Port Hygiene Inspector's file, who will clear the import, and the second copy for the importer.

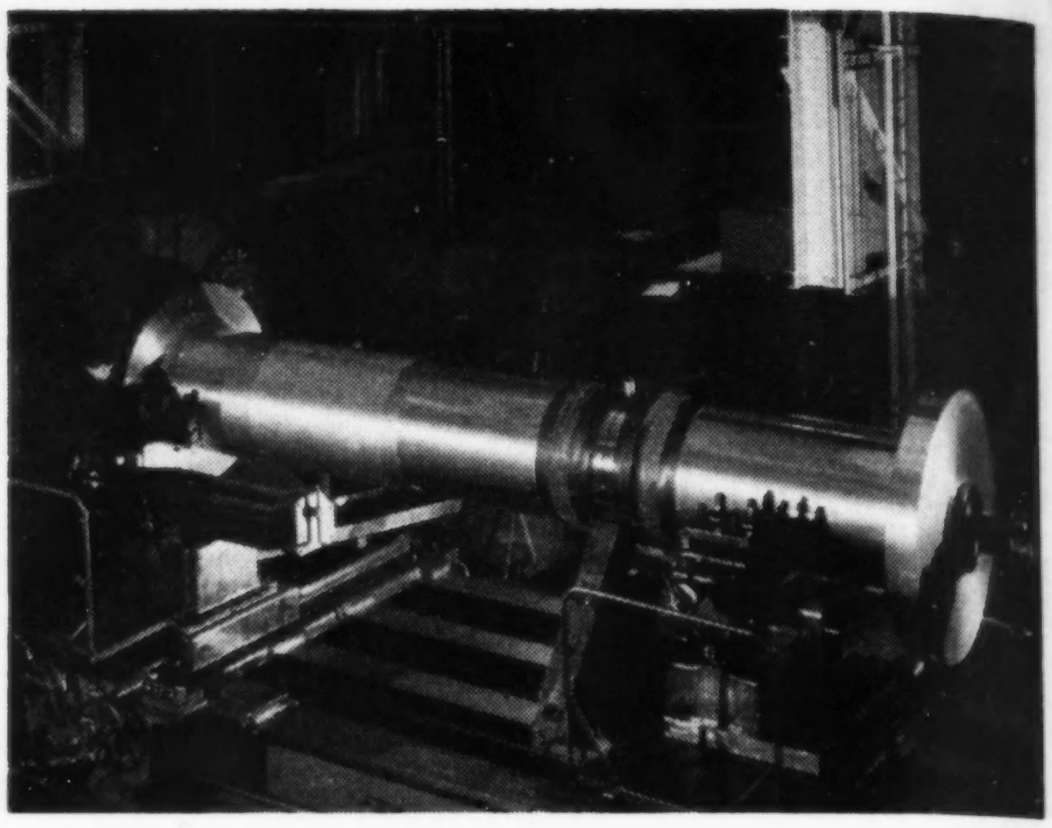
The following details must be provided when each request is made, on legal paper (i.e. paper commonly used for legal purposes):

(a) The quality and quantity (kilograms or units) of the goods which are to be imported and which must be broken down in their listing;
(b) The name and address of the importer;
(c) The name and address of the exporter;
(d) The customs point at which the import will be made;
(e) The reason for making the import;
(f) The type of packing or package.

Note: On the Phytosanitary Permits issued by the Vegetable Hygiene Section are listed the requirements with which each import must comply.

Import deposit reductions

It has also been reported by HM Embassy at Bogota that, by Resolution No. 15 dated April 22, 1965, of the Monetary Board, the import deposit on goods falling under Customs item 73.08 'Iron and Steel in coils, roughly finished', has been reduced to 30 per cent.



This photograph, taken at the Netherton Works of The English Electric Company, Bootle, Lancs, shows the first machining of the main shaft of one of the two 58,500 h.p. water turbines which the company is supplying the Sabine River Authority, United States. Due to be installed in the Toledo Bend Project during 1966, the two vertical Kaplan turbines will operate at 100 r.p.m. under a head of 66 ft. The Sabine River forms a boundary between the States of Texas and Louisiana and its middle reach is being developed as a 60 million dollar hydro-electric project to provide some 90,000 kW of electricity for the area.

ARGENTINA

Import of capital goods

ARGENTINA CENTRAL Bank Circular No. R.C. 224 of April 27 announces that unattached motorized locomobile agriculture machines (Tariff No. 1830) have been included in the list attached to Circular No. R.C. 218 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 2, pages 759 and 760).

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Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 2074 and 2075 of March 17, and 2286 and 2287 of March 25, add the following items to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item	List
	DECREE No. 2074	
4271 28.36.00.00	Powder with properties of the sodium salt of a derivative of a sulphonic acid ('Rongalit H')	5
4847 38.19.01.99	Flakes composed of sodium hydroxide 84·9%, sodium pyrophosphate 8·9%, sodium carbonate 3·5% and sodium chloride 2·5% ('Seneca Flakes')	5
4744 bis 39.01.03.02	Solution of a phthalate polyester resin in styrene ('Setarol 3039')	5
4882 38.19.01.99	Powder composed of urea, a protein substance, the sodium salt of a naphthalenesulphonic acid and a small amount of sodium chloride ('Perminal PW')	5
4317 29.28.01.20	C.I. Azoic D-iazo Component 30, in the form of a stabilized diazonium salt ('Fast Bordeaux Salt OL')	2
4744 bis 39.01.02.02	Aqueous solution of a partially polymerized melamine formaldehyde material ('Aerotex Resin 23')	5
4844 29.44.10.99	Mikamycin	2
4592 30.05.04.00	Sterilized, absorbent, fibrous foam ('Fibrospun R')	2
4280 29.26.02.14	2,4-Diguanidinophenyl lauryl ether dihydrochloride monohydrate ('Substance P7')	2
4844 29.44.10.99	*Acido-3-piridinium metil-7-(2-tienilacetamido) Ceflorin * Reproduced in the original Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified.	2
4529 33.04.03.00	Compound essence, partly volatile and partly fixed resin, containing thujone, thujyl alcohol and thujyl acetate as principal components	5
4744 bis 39.03.02.13	Tubular sheets (Laminas tubulares) composed of cellulose acetate and a small amount of a phthalate plasticiser	5
	DECREE No. 2075	
4625 38.19.01.08	Powder consisting of an alkylamino-derivative of bentonite ('Bentone 34')	3
4251 29.13.06.01	Dihydroxyacetone	3
4744 bis 39.02.03.99	Paste of polyvinyl chloride, plasticizer, mineral filler and a small amount of aniline black ('Darasool G.485')	5
4280 29.39.08.99	*6-cloro-6 dihidro-17-alfa-acetoxiprogesterona (Gestageno o Progistogeno 'Autoral') *Reproduced in the original Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified.	2
4556 34.02.70.00	Polyoxyethylene glycol alkylaryl ether ("Lgepal CO630')	5
4556 34.02.70.00	Liquid polyoxyethylene glycol alkylaryl ether ('Decaresol Surfactant NI')	5
4556 34.02.99.00	Paste of modified polyoxyethylene glycol alkylaryl ether, sodium chloride and water, being an anionic-nonionic surface-active agent ('Sal Metallan ML')	5
4819 38.08.50.00	Partially dehydrogenated rosin ('Hercules Resin 731 D')	2
4247/49 27.10.06.50	Liquid consisting mainly of mineral oil, a small amount of soaps and sulphonated oil ('Mobilpar 1500 WH')	5
4271 34.02.99.00	Aqueous solution of a sodium alkylarylsulphonate dispersing agent and a semipolymerized phenol formaldehyde condensation product ('Hygrolit')	5
4271 34.02.99.00	Product consisting of sodium chloride, sodium perborate, sodium phosphates and ammonium alkylarylsulphonate ('Tan-Special C')	5
4737 29.40.03.00	Chymotrypsin	4
4356 39.01.01.99	Solid, of a fibrous appearance, consisting of phenol-formaldehyde resin 62%, with a cotton filler (28%)	5
4662 15.05.99.00	Mass for absorption of liquids, consisting of lanolin and cholesterol ('Isolan')	5
4284/5 15.05.99.00	Mass for absorption of liquids, based on cholesterol ('Amerchol CAB')	5
4556 38.19.01.99	Ester of acetic acid with higher aliphatic polyalcohols ('Devcon Thinner')	5
727 32.09.05.99	Cement SW-1076, consisting of chlorinated synthetic rubber and a solvent	5
4874 32.07.25.00	Product consisting of titanium dioxide (31·7%), rosin, fatty substances and terpenic hydrocarbons ('White Marking Ink W 100-8')	5
4874 32.07.28,00	Paste of titanium dioxide (56%), rosin, a small amount of phthalate plasticizer and spirit of turpentine ('White Tube Branding Ink')	5
4874 32.07.25.00	Liquid dispersion of titanium dioxide, 'Aniline Blue' pigment, and rosin in terpenic ketone and hydrocarbons ('Light Blue Marking Ink')	5
4303 38.19.01.99	Powdered mixture of aluminium hydroxide and magnesium carbonate.	5
4744 bis 39.07.99.00	Sheet consisting of a foamed polystyrene base bonded on one side to a corrugated, decorated film of polyvinyl chloride with a small amount of titanium dioxide	5
	DECREE No. 2286	
4315 34.02.06.00	Clear (?) liquid with the properties of a dilute solution of benzalkonium chloride ('Barnes Hind Welting')	2
4280 29.23.01.99	1-*p*-Chlorophenyl-4-dimethylamino-2,3-dimethylbutan - 2 - ol hydrochloride ('Silomat-Kat 256')	3
4247/8 27/10.06.50	Liquid mixture of mineral oil, additives and saponifiable oils ('Sonnox 15')	5
4819 38.08.50.00	Dimerized rosin, in small fragments ('Dymerex')	2
4737 29.40.23.00	Crystalline chymotrypsin	4
4632 32.07.26.00	Reddish powder, composed mainly of basic ferric petroleum sulphonate ('Aurie Brown F-13-D')	4
4271 29.03.01.07	Toluenesulphonyl chloride	2
4566 32.09.01.07	Solution of a polyisocyanate in butyl acetate ('Suprasec KN')	2
4247/9 34.03.01.00	Liquid additive for lubricating oils, consisting of polyacrylic esters (50%) and mineral oil (50%) ('Glissoviscal VSA')	3
4744 bis 39.02.04.13	Solution in aliphatic hydrocarbons of thermoplastic polyacrylic resin, phthalate plasticizer and aniline dye ('Loctite Sealant')	4
4744 bis 39.01.05.01	Solution of epoxy resin in a solvent consisting mainly of xylene and butanol	4
4280 29.35.33.99	Thiopropazate hydrochloride	2
4271	Frusemide	2
29.36.07.00 4710	Naphthalic derivative of benzotriazole ('Tinuvin 326')	3
29.35.10.99 4280	Visnadine	2
29.37.10.99 5042	Norbormide	2
29.35.15.63 4297	Raney alloy powder	2
38.19.01.05 4556	Alkylaryl sulphide derivative ('Vultac 2')	3
38.15.00.00 4432	Paste of sulphur and styrene-butadiene rubber	2
40.02.03.00 4247/9	Liquid consisting of mineral oil (52%), an organic phosphate ester and a small amount of emulsifier	5
34.03.02.00 4271	Oleoyl chloride, technical	2
29.14.02.26 4317	Nitrated derivative of mercaptobenzothiazole ('Ureka Base')	4
29.35.38.04 4280	Clopamide	2
29.36.08.00		
	DECREE No. 2287	
4853 38.19.01.99	Cleaning compound based on sodium hydroxide 70% and sodium silicate 30%	5
4247/49 27.10.06.50	Liquid mineral oil lubricant ('W.S.P.2')	5
4247 38.14.05.00	Liquid formed by dissolving the product of the condensation of lead salts of saturated C16-C18 fatty acids with sulphur chloride in mineral oil ('S.C.L. Additive Concentrate')	5
4271 34.02.99.00	Powder consisting of sodium alkylarylsulphonate and sodium chloride ('Lisastan PR')	5
5063 30.03.02.99	Clear colourless liquid consisting of water, propane-1, 2-diol, malic and benzoic acids and their respective esters with propane-1, 2-diol	5
4556 33.04.04.00	Aqueous alcoholic extract with cocoa aroma (Chocolate flavour)	5
4315 38.01.19.99	Aqueous solution of an unidentified thioaminated organic derivative ('Ni-Plex B')	5
4342	Disks composed of an undetermined sulphonated substance, vulcanized oils, bituminous substances and mineral filler ('Nukem Eilasttih 720')	5
4246 38.19.01.99	Artificial oil composed mainly of esters of saturated fatty acids with higher alcohols ('Purceline oil')	5
4559 30.03.01.21	Extract of animal organs, used in the manufacture of cosmetics ('bio-Colioid no. 29')	5

VENEZUELA

Customs duty

HM EMBASSY in Caracas report that in accordance with Resolution No. 156 published in the *Official Gazette* on April 21, higher Customs duties will be imposed on certain types of imported cheese with effect from May 18, 1965.

The change in Customs duty will be as follows:

		Kilo gross weight
024.01.09	Other types of cheese n.e.s. curd of all kinds	BS.1200

BRITISH GUIANA

Import arrangements for poultry carcasses, poultry and poultry eggs

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received copies of British Guiana Government Orders No.'s 11 and 12, made under the Animals Diseases Ordinance which permit the importation, subject to certain conditions, of Poultry carcasses, Poultry and Poultry eggs from the following countries: Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Holland, The Republic of Ireland, Puerto Rico, United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) and the United States of America.

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Hints to businessmen visiting Honduras

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Honduras has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST of Exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925) has been further amended by the addition of the following new items:

105 Materials for repairing tubeless tyres.
106 Soft toys.
107 Scatter cushions.
108 Tea cloths and tea towels.
109 School chalk.
110 Blackboard erasers.

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Modification of import duties on cocoa powder and fruit pulp

THE NETHERLANDS *Economische Voorlichting* No. 16, of April 21, 1965, reports that the Netherlands Antilles *Publicatieblad* No. 33/1965 contains the text of a decree which amends the 'Government Order amending the General Regulations Governing Import, Export and Transit, 1908', in virtue of which the import duty in the Netherlands Antilles on cocoa powder and cocoa paste, prepared with sugar, and destined for industrial purposes, and on fruit pulp and fruit purée destined for industrial purposes – under conditions to be established by the Inspector of Taxes – is modified from 20 per cent to 4½ per cent *ad valorem* (new tariff numbers 55 (a) and 64 (b)).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE replaces paragraphs (a) and (b) of the notice which appeared on pages 980/1 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 30, 1965.

The Trinidad and Tobago Customs Ordinance (First Schedule-Customs Duties) is amended by:

(i) The **deletion** of items 652.02.099, 699.22, 716.12.01 and 716.12.02 and the **substitution** of the following:

Item No.	Commodity	Unit for Duty	Preferential Tariff	General Tariff
652.02.096	Other cotton fabrics mixed with other materials containing 90% or more of cotton by weight when the value for duty purposes does not exceed 60 cents per square yard . . .	Value	20%	30%
652.02.097	Other cotton fabrics with other materials containing 90% or more of cotton by weight when the value for duty purposes exceeds 60 cents per square yard .	Value	20%	30%
699.22.01	Stoves, furnaces (not for central heating) grates and ranges made of metal (not electric) and parts thereof . . .	Value	20%	30%
716.12.01	Air conditioning equipment or units of any horsepower	Value	15%	30%

(ii) Increasing the tariff on goods classified under Group 652 – cotton fabrics of standard type (not including narrow and special fabrics) from 20 per cent Preferential and 30 per cent General, to 35 per cent Preferential and 45 per cent General (including those items in Group 652 listed in paragraph (i)).

(iii) Increasing the tariff on goods classified as items 653.05.11, 653.05.12, 653.05.22, 653.05.23, 653.05.33 and 653.07, under Group 653 – textile fabrics of standard type (not including narrow and special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics from 25 per cent Preferential and 35 per cent General to 35 per cent Preferential and 45 per cent General.

(iv) Increasing the surcharge imposed on items 652.02.001, 652.02.022 and 652.02.043 from 5 cents to 10 cents per square yard.

(v) Imposing a surcharge of 10 cents per square yard on items 652.02.065, 652.02.096, 653.05.11 and 653.05.22. (NOTE: The changes outlined in paragraphs (ii)-(iv) remain in force until December 31, 1965, thereafter the First Schedule will have effect as if such amendments had not been made).

(vi) Substituting the words '60 cents per square yard' for the words '48 cents per square yard' occurring in the descriptions of items 652.02.001, 652.02.011, 652.02.022, 652.02.032, 652.02.043, 652.02.053, 652.02.065, and 652.02.066.

(vii) Substituting the words '60 cents per square yard' for the words '35 cents per square yard' occurring in the descriptions of items 653.05.11, 653.05.12, 653.05.22 and 653.05.23.

Inquiries about the above Notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

A copy of the Trinidad and Tobago Customs Tariff can be seen at the above address.

SPAIN

Customs Duties

IN THE *State Gazette* of May 5, the Spanish authorities announced that the period of suspension of import duties on ammonium sulphate (tariff heading 31.02E) and ammonium sulphonitrate (tariff heading 31.02F) had been extended until June 30.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Opening of Global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1965 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, page 473.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second quarter of 1965:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
14	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	6,000,000	June 5
15	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	3,750,000	June 5
23	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose esters and of artificial resins .	6,600,000	June 5

PORTUGAL

Customs tariff headings

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 39 of February 16, 1965, publishes Decree Law No. 46,188, which introduces the following notes to Portuguese Customs Tariff Headings Nos. 48.01.09 and 48.01.10:

48.01.09 .....

Note. – Paper suitable for printing punched cards for statistical

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machines, when imported by firms with installations for printing and cutting and using them for that purpose, shall be liable on importation to rates of Esc. 1.60 and Esc. 0.80 per kg. under the maximum and minimum tariffs respectively, by means of a favourable report from the Inspectorate-General of Agricultural and Industrial Products showing that such paper is not manufactured under economic conditions in Portugal. Should such paper be used for other purposes, it shall be considered as an attempt to evade the duties of the present sub-headings, it being possible to sell the waste only to paper factories at the current price for waste. Those concerned shall enter in a special register the quantities of such paper imported and the purposes for which used and shall supply the Customs with all details necessary for verification of use and checking of stocks.

48.01.10 .....

Note.–Paperboard suitable for printing punched cards for statistical machines, when imported by firms with installations for printing and cutting and utilizing them for that purpose, shall be liable on importation to rates of Esc. 1 and Esc. 0.50 per kg. under the maximum and minimum tariffs respectively, by means of a favourable report from the Inspectorate-General of Agricultural and Industrial Products showing that such paperboard is not manufactured under economic conditions in Portugal. Should such paperboard be used for other purposes, it shall be considered as an attempt to evade the duties of the present sub-heading, it being possible to sell the waste only to paper factories at the current price for waste. Those concerned shall enter in a special register the quantities of such paperboard imported and the purposes for which used and shall supply the Customs with all details necessary for verification of use and checking of stocks.

This Decree came into force on February 16, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

IRAN

Import regulations

THE CENTRAL BANK of Iran recently published the following amendments to the import regulations:

1. **Ammonium nitrate**
   (a) For use as a chemical fertilizer. Importation must have the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.
   (b) Intended for industrial purposes. Prior approval must be obtained from the Ministry of Economy.
   (c) Intended for explosives. In these circumstances it can only be imported by a Government organization with the approval of the Army Arsenal.
2. **Gladioli bulbs and cotton seed**
   The importation of these items is prohibited.
3. **Wines and spirits**
   Importation of wines and spirits is authorized, other than in barrels.
4. **Live sheep and meat**
   The deposit for the registration of orders in respect of live sheep and meat has been reduced to 11.50 rials per United States $1.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ZAMBIA

Import control

THE Zambian Control of Goods (Import & Export) (Commerce) (Amendment) (No. 6) Order, 1965, amends the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Commerce) Order, 1964, with effect from April 27, by adding the following items to the list of goods subject to import control from all sources:

(1) Fishing nets and netting, not being sports goods, manufactured from man-made fibre or a mixture of natural and man-made fibre where the latter exceeds 5 per cent by weight of the total.
(2) Threads and yarns, wholly of man-made fibre, not including monofilament, weighing not less than ·203 lb. per 1,000 yards, nor more than 2·012 lb. per 1,000 yards.

Customs tariff application

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial), at Lusaka has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have received an application for increase in customs duty on lacquer thinners as follows:

Tariff Item			Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D
ex 195 (2)	Present duty . . .	*ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	Proposed duty . .	*ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%

(Britain pays the Column D Rate of Duty).

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Zambia Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Zambian authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 5777/65. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is June 18.

Suspensions of duty

THE ZAMBIAN CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 amend the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspensions) Regulations, 1965, with effect from April 29, by the insertion of the following items:

	Item	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 279 (b)	Parquet flooring fingers, loose, not exceeding dimensions of 5 in. by 1 in. by ½ in. . . *ad val.*	20%	5%	5%	Free
Ex 69 (a) (v)	Motor cyclists' safety helmets *ad val.*	30%	15%	15%	Free

(Britain pays the Colum D Rate of Duty)

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 21), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 285 of April 30, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1964, to the following extent:

(Britain pays the Colum D Rate of Duty)

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	By the repeal of the following item:				
Ex 89 (c)	Buffers, moulded rubber, being truck or tub components, imported separately *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	and by the substitution of				
Ex 89	Buckets, skips, trucks, tubs and similar articles, wheeled or otherwise, for haulage or propulsion on rails or wires; together with rails of a standard not exceeding 30 lb. per yard, and metal sleepers therefor; shaft guide rails and shaft buntons:				
	(c) Other . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

Hints to businessmen visiting Libya

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British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

RHODESIA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1965 (No. 2), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 284 of April 30, amends the Customs tariff as follows:

PART II
(Britain pays the Column D rate of Duty)

Tariff Item		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
171	Glass and glass substitutes: By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution of: (b) Polished plate glass and float glass *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
309	By the addition of the following sub-item: (3) Articles for the exclusive use of the Boy Scouts Association, the Boys' Brigade, the Girls' Guildry, the Girls' Brigade and the Girl Guides Association: as may be approved by the Controller and under such conditions as he may fix	Free	Free	Free	Free

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Global quotas

THE JOURNAL OFFICIAL of the Malagasy Republic of March 27, published details of the global import quotas for the six months commencing March 15. These are given below:

1. List of goods for which quotas are administered by the Department of Economic Affairs, External Trade Service.

Quota No.	Description	Quotas in French francs
1	Milk and butter	116,900
4	Whisky and gin	110,000
5	Sugar and confectionery	29,100
6	Animals on the hoof; Fish, crustaceans, molluscs; Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers; Malt; Hops; Agar-agar and other natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials; Fats and oils excepting edible fats and oils; White pepper; Tinned fish; miscellaneous edible preparations	652,400
7	Tobacco, raw	1,458,300
	Tobacco, manufactured	350,000
8	Hydraulic cements	583,300
9	Gypsum; coal, lignite and coke; Iron, cast-iron and steel, except kitchenware; Non-ferrous metals	2,869,900
10	Petroleum products	20,795,800
11	Pharmaceutical products, colouring matters and insecticides	1,662,400
12	Plastics materials	320,800
13	Rubber, tyres, inner-tubes, etc.	495,800
14	Inorganic and organic chemical products; fertilizers; Tanning extracts except colouring matters; surface-active agents; Dental wax; sensitized unexposed film, sensitized exposed film; Miscellaneous products of the chemical industry except insecticides	1,143,100
	Matches	802,000
15 and 16	Woven fabrics of cotton, except unbleached, weighing less than 500 grammes per sq. metre; synthetic or artificial fibres (discontinuous)	816,600
18	Hosiery and knitted goods	151,600
19	Domestic ware, tools and cutlery; miscellaneous articles of base metals except storm lanterns	183,600
20	Refrigerating equipment; Industrial sewing machines; Calculating and similar machines, with parts; other consumer goods from Chapter 84; other consumer goods (electrical apparatus) from Chapter 85	1,113,900
21	Non-electrical machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical machinery and mechanical appliances; Railway equipment; aircraft and flying equipment; Ships, boats and floating structures; Optical, measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical furniture	8,078,900
22	Tractors other than those mentioned below; Tractors, tracked and wheeled	2,300,000
	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons; chassis fitted with engines for passenger-carrying motor vehicles	350,000
	Goods-carrying vehicles; special-purpose vehicles; chassis other than those for passenger-carrying vehicles; trailers	2,600,000
	Car-bodies, chassis and spare parts for vehicles included in Tariff nos. 87-01 to 87-03 inclusive	2,800,000
23	Motor-cycles	30,300
	Cycles, motor-assisted	37,900
	Cycles	30,300
	Spare parts and accessories for vehicles included in Tariff nos. 87-09 to 87-11 inclusive	30,300
24	Products of animal origin, n.e.s., skins and hides; wood in the rough, roughly squared, sawn; books; newspapers, periodicals, illustrated publications; synthetic or artificial textiles (continuous; cotton yarn and thread; yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous); Jute, raw or processed, but not spun; Footwear; Hats, hat-shapes and bodies; glass and glassware; brushware; paper and paperboard and products therefrom	4,459,200
	Ceramic articles other than crockery and household articles	43,700
	Silk, synthetic or artificial woven fabrics (continuous); wool, animal or horse hair; flax and ramie	151,600

2. List of goods for which quotas are administered by the Provincial Departments of Economic Affairs.

A. General goods: Allocated thus:

Diego-Suarez	10%	Fianarantsoa	19
Majunga	13%	Tamatave	18%
Tananarive	30%	Tulear	10%

Quota No.	Description	Quota values in French francs 100%
1	Dairy produce, butter, cheese, milk	571,300
3	Beer	145,800
4	Ordinary and sparkling wines, liqueur wines; alcohols and liqueurs other than whisky and gin; whisky and gin	452,000
5	Other sugars and confectionery; cocoa and cocoa preparations; preparations of cereals	104,900
6	Eggs and honey; tea; maté and spices; fats and oils excepting edible oils	452,000
	Preparations of meat, fish, crustaceans, etc., of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants; miscellaneous food preparations	233,200
9	Iron, cast iron, steel except kitchenware; non-ferrous metals	629,900
12	Plastics materials	87,500
14	Polishing waxes and creams for shoes; metal polishes; modelling clays/pastes; photographic and cinematographic products; albumenoidal substances and glues; explosives and explosive powders, except matches	75,700
17 and 18	Hosiery and knitted goods, clothing and accessories, tarpaulins, sails, blinds, tents and camping goods	212,800
19	Domestic ware, tools and cutlery; miscellaneous articles in common metals	1,128,500
20	Ventilators; domestic refrigeration, air-conditioning and heating apparatus; domestic sewing-machines with spares; typewriters, calculating machines, cash registers, duplicating and photocopying machines and spares; other consumer goods from Chapter 84; domestic electric apparatus; batteries; domestic radio apparatus and spares; other electrical consumer goods of Chapter 85; lenses, spectacles, spectacle frames, binoculars; photographic and cinematographic apparatus; other consumer goods of Chapter 90; watches and clocks; arms and ammunition except those for military use	3,067,900
24	Raw vegetable materials for use in dyeing; vegetable plaiting and carving materials; residues and wastes from food industries, animal fodder; leather goods, etc.; wood and wood articles, except tropical essences; esparto and wicker-work; man-made fibres, continuous, except yarn of man-made fibres put up for retail sale, and woven fabrics; cotton yarn for retail sale; carpets, tapestries, velours, etc.; wadding and felts, etc.; other made-up textile articles except blankets, jute bags, sails, blinds, etc.; footwear; umbrellas; stone articles, etc.; table crockery, domestic ware in porcelain and other ceramic materials; feathers and down; glass and glassware; real pearls, etc.; musical instruments; furniture and beds, except medical/surgical furniture; brushware, artists' brushes, brooms, feather dusters; toys, games, sportsware; miscellaneous goods	3,355,500
	Other ceramic products except tableware and domestic ware	323,700
	Silk, synthetic or artificial textiles, continuous; flax and ramie	425,800

B. Fabrics; Allocated thus:

Diego-Suarez	10%	Fianarantsoa	16%
Majunga	13%	Tamatave	15%
Tananarive	26%	Tulear	20%

Quota No.	Description	Quota values in French francs 100%
15 and 16	Cotton woven fabrics, except unbleached, weighing less than 500 grammes per square metre; synthetic and artificial fibres, discontinuous	5,133,200

C. Woollen fabrics and Blankets: Allocated thus:

Diego-Suarez	10%	Fianarantsoa	22%
Majunga	11%	Tamatave	14%
Tananarive	30%	Tulear	13%

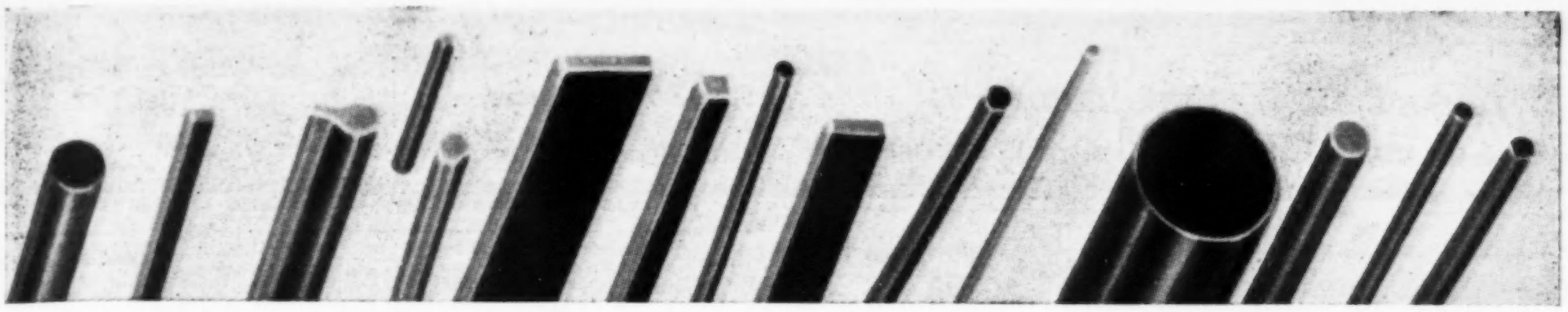
Quota No.	Description	Quota values in French francs 100%
16	Blankets	233,300
24	Wool, animal or horse hair	46,600

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given on page xiv of the issue of April 16.



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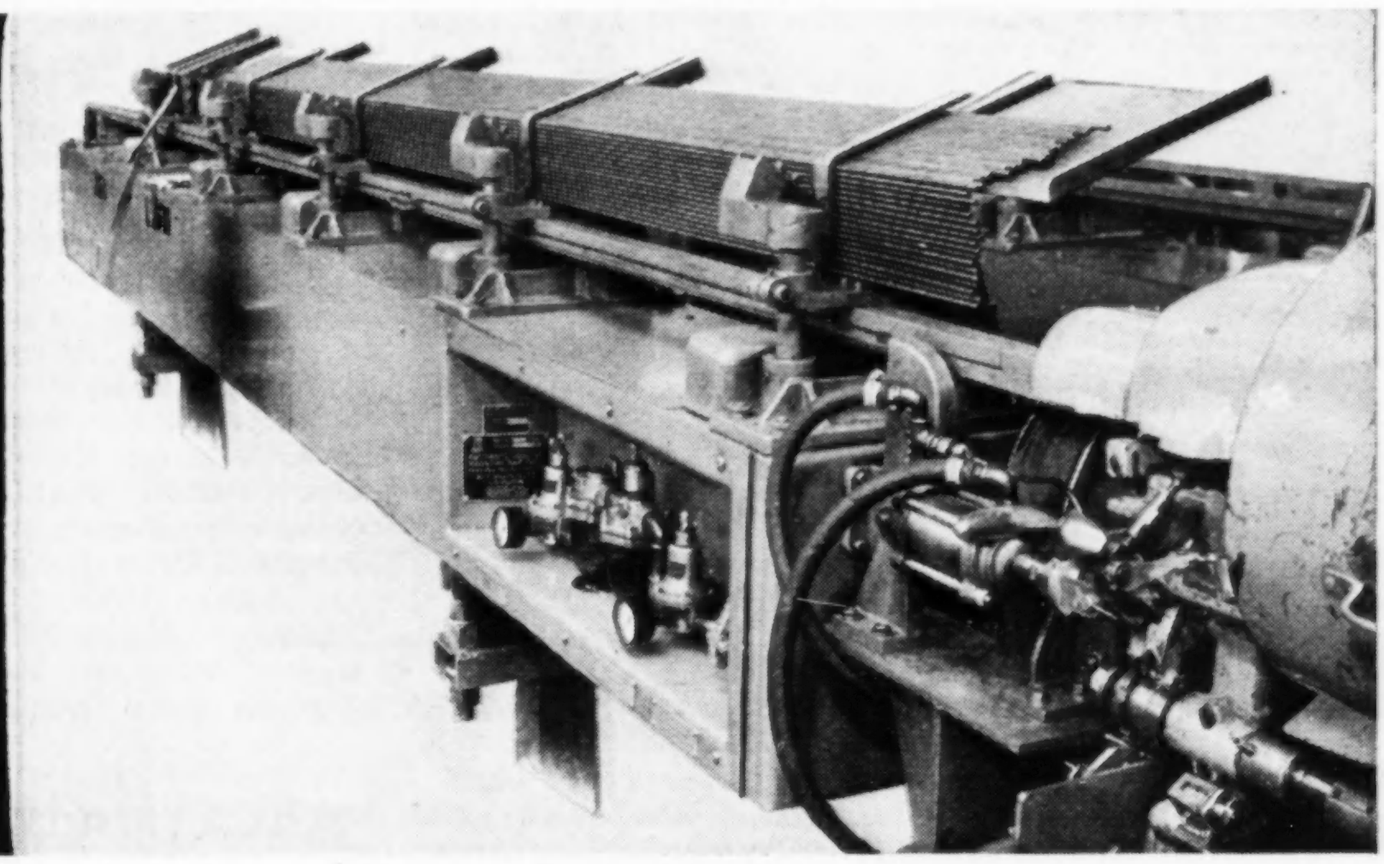

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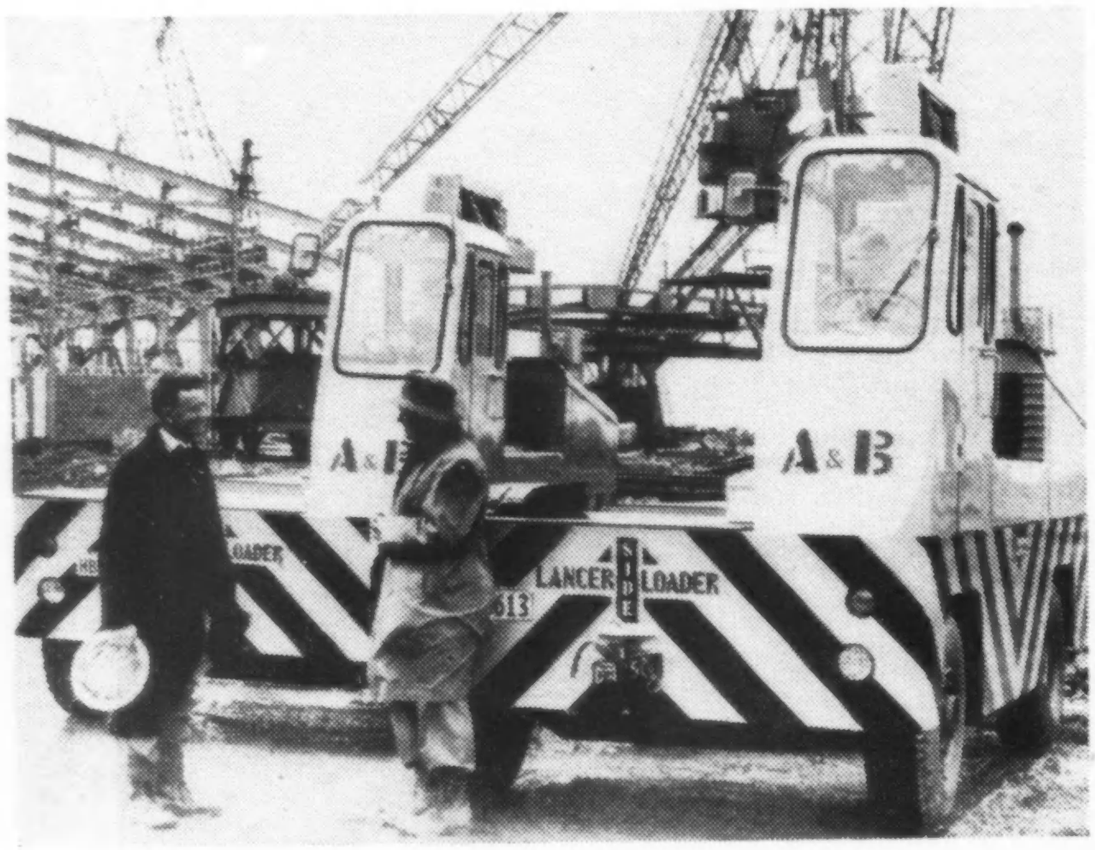
REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Fiscal import duty amendments

THE TOGO REPUBLIC *Journal Officiel* of January 18 gives details of certain Fiscal import duty amendments which are itemized below:

Tariff No.	Description	New Import Duty
11-01	Cereal flours:	
A	Of wheat or maslin	6%
16-02	Other prepared or preserved meat of offal:	
A	Of liver, mixed or not with other meat	20%
B	Other	16%
16-04	Prepared or preserved fish:	
A	Caviar and caviar substitutes	30%
B b	Other: sardines	16%
B z	Other	16%
24-02	Manufactured tobacco:	
A 1	Smoking tobacco	600 F
A 2	Chewing tobacco and snuff	600 F
A 3	Cigars	750 F
A 4	Cigarettes	750 F
	per kilogramme net weight	
27-10	Petroleum and shale oils, other than crude:	
A 1 b	Light and medium oils: petroleum spirit, other	1,160 F
A 3	Kerosene	270 F
B 1	Heavy oils: gas oils	450 F
	per liquid hectolitre	
34-01	Soap, including medical soap:	
A	Ordinary soap	25%
B	Toilet and perfumed soap	50%
36-06	Matches	65%
33-06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:	
A a	Perfumes: non-alcoholic liquids	40%
A b	Alcoholic liquids	40%
A c	Concretes	40%
B	Shaving creams	40%
C a 1	Other: non-alcoholic: r.t.m. vaseline (petroleum jelly) perfumed	20%
C a 2	Other	40%
C b	Alcoholic	40%
55-09	Other woven fabrics of cotton containing at least 85% by weight of cotton: plain-, serge-, twill- or satin-woven:	
A 1 e	Printed or the like, bearing motifs obtained by painting, the application of cropping flock or otherwise	10%
A 2 e	Other: printed or the like, bearing motifs obtained by painting, the application of cropping flock or otherwise	10%

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.



The first sideloaders to be used in New Zealand docks were delivered recently to the Port of Lyttleton. The port serves the city of Christchurch and the hinterland of Canterbury. The sideloaders are two Lancer 500 Series built by Lancers Machinery Ltd., of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. They are seen here being handed over by the representative of the agents, Andrews & Beaven Ltd., to Mr. M. Jones (left), the Harboard Board chief assistant engineer.

The Port Authority of Lyttleton has recently completed a large extension programme including cargo handling sheds, berth space and road transport loading areas. From the beginning the dock handling system has been designed to incorporate lift trucks of the sideloader type.

MALAWI

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ORDINANCE Notice of Motion, published as Malawi Government Notice No. 84 of March 23, gives details of changes in the customs tariff. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

Part II (Britain pays the column D rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	FIRST SCHEDULE				
61	Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e., raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, and sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
	or per lb.	£0 1s. 8d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 1s. 3d.	£0 0s. 10d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
94	(1) Cash registers *ad val.*	35%	22½%	22½%	10%
	(2) Electronic calculating or data processing machines, being digital or analogue computers, including input and output units or memory devices therefor, worked in electrical connection therewith, and simultaneously or separately imported auxiliary off-line machines or controls designed for use with such machines: statistical or accounting machines of a kind used for establishing accounts, or data in the form of or derived from magnetic tape or punched tape or cards and auxiliary machines therefor: not including parts or accessories elsewhere provided for *ad val.*	25%	15%	Free	Free
	(3) Other accounting, calculating, data processing or statistical machines; n.e.e.; including bookkeeping machines, totalisers and typewriters incorporating a calculating device *ad val.*	35%	22½%	22½%	10%

Tariff Item	SECOND SCHEDULE Applicable to imports from Rhodesia and Zambia Item	Duty
9	Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e., raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, and sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs *ad val*	20%
	or per lb. whichever duty shall be the greater	£0 0s. 10d.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION LIST No. 393, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 14, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

Windscreen wipers for motor vehicles from various rates to 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 6030/65.

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Import control

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a copy of Notice to Singapore Importers No. 226 which states that the quota for:

Plastic/PVC insulated electric cables (Tariff Code No. 723.105) for the period May 1 to July 31, 1965, is reduced from 45 per cent of an importers proved imports for 1964 (January-September) to 5 per cent of 1964 proved imports.

Importers are reminded that Letters of Credit should not be estab-

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These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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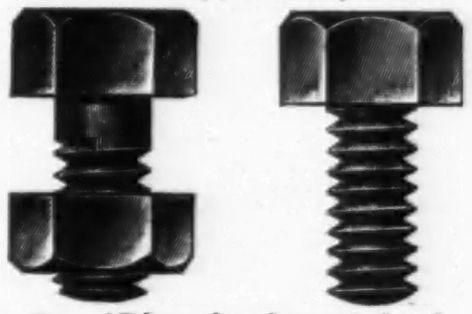

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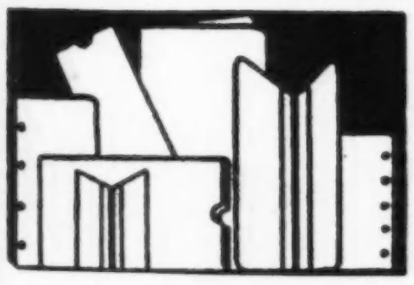
35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5;
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff;
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller.



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Board of Trade
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Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, EC4
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MALAYSIA, *continued*

lished unless appropriate import licences have been first obtained from the Import and Export Control and Registration Department, Singapore, to authorize the import of the above-mentioned commodity. Furthermore, import licences must be obtained *before* orders are placed with the suppliers of the said goods.

A previous notice on this subject was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 19, 1965, page 436.

INDONESIA

Five per cent import levy

THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT has announced that it is to enforce a special 5 per cent assessment on the cost of imports and certain invisibles as a means of raising funds for the trans-Sumatran highway project.

The levy is based on the transaction rate of 250 rupiah per United States dollar and applies to all goods and invisibles imported by allocation of foreign exchange from the Foreign Exchange Fund and by other means, such as with S.P.P.s (Surat Pendorong Produski), the automatic Foreign Exchange allocations granted to producers and producer/exporters, or with privately held Foreign Exchange.

The only exceptions are certain essential imports such as rice and fertilizer, and imports for Government Departments which are included within the national budget. While only recently announced, the levy became effective on December 31, 1964.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference CRE 15304/64.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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THE HARTLEPOOLS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION (July 13-17) will occupy one of the finest sites in a region on the brink of boom. For any businessman's diary it is a MUST.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 4, Norland Square, London, W.11. Tel.: PARk 0562.

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Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H. M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	16 April 1965
Business names registered (A)	12 Feb. 1965
Capital expenditure:	
By industry—provisional (Q)	12 Mar. 1965
—final (Q)	9 April 1965
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	22 Jan. 1965
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	7 May 1965
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemical industries production (6-M)	This week
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	14 May 1965
New companies registered (M)	30 Apr. 1965
Property companies (A)	6 Nov. 1964
Credit:	
International trade credit (A)	7 May 1965
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	2 Apr. 1965
Production, exports and orders (M)	30 Apr. 1965
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	7 May 1965
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	2 Apr. 1965
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Registrations of films (A)	29 Jan. 1965
Trends in film-going (A)	25 Sept. 1964
Food consumption levels (A)	2 Oct. 1964
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	30 Oct. 1964
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	This week
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Nov. 1964
World trade and production (Q)	19 Feb. 1965
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	30 Apr. 1965
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	14 May 1965
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	14 May 1965
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	5 Mar. 1965
Business (M)	14 May 1965
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	29 Jan. 1965
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	30 Apr. 1965
N. Ireland index (M)	30 Apr. 1965
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	26 June 1964
Transactions (Q)	2 Apr. 1965
Investments and earnings overseas (6-M)	2 Apr. 1965
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	14 May 1965
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	10 July 1964
Transactions (Q)	5 Mar. 1965
Retail prices index (M)	23 Apr. 1965
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	14 May 1965
N. Ireland index (M)	30 Apr. 1965
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	1 Jan. 1965
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	9 Apr. 1965
Retail (M)	23 Apr. 1965
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Man-made fibres production (M)	7 May 1965
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool and cotton output (M)	This week
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	28 Aug. 1964
UK tourist traffic (M)	30 Apr. 1965
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	19 Feb. 1965
Index nos. (M)	14 May 1965

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade Addresses	26 Mar. 1965
Board of Trade Regional Organization	16 Apr. 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	30 Apr. 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Feb. 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	14 May 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
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7 We can help you cut warehouse expenses. We can deliver overnight almost anywhere in the world. You don't have to maintain costly warehouses overseas.

8 We can lower your inventory cost. Our rapid delivery means you can order direct from the factory as needs arise . . . you won't have to maintain costly inventories.

9 We can help you match a local producer's delivery time. Don't let foreign competitors take business from you because they can deliver faster. Our rapid delivery makes you, in effect, a "local producer" anywhere in the world, lets you cash in on unexpected opportunities overseas.

10 We can solve distribution bottlenecks. When you have to produce more than your regular distribution facilities can handle, call us. We'll see your customers get their orders on time, every time.

11 We can help you bank your profit sooner. The sooner your goods are delivered, the sooner you get paid. Our rapid delivery often means you get paid several weeks sooner.

12 We can reduce obsolescence losses. Could a newly introduced model or a change in public taste cut into your sales? Or even destroy your market? Minimize this risk . . . with our overnight delivery.

13 We can slash wharfage, docking, trucking costs. Call us. We'll be glad to show you how and how much.

14 We can reduce clerical expenses. For example, one Pan Am airway bill will take your shipment anywhere in the world. Let us rid you of useless, expensive, time-consuming paperwork.

15 We can greatly reduce insurance costs. Did you realize that shipping with us can save you in insurance as much as 90% of your surface shipping insurance costs? We'll be glad to show you the proof.

16 We can cut or eliminate spoilage, breakage, pilferage. The longer a shipment is in transit, the greater the likelihood of damage. To get your goods delivered fast, in factory-fresh shape, call us.

17 We can cut or eliminate disassembly-reassembly. No need to take large items apart and put them back together when you ship with us. You save time, trouble and cost.

Profit from these 17 ways Pan Am can help *you*. We'll be glad to have one of our cargo experts help you make a thorough analysis of your supply and delivery system. No charge, no obligation. Call your Pan Am Cargo Agent, or ring us up. Do it today.

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